The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5799. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1870. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Interest of the French People in the Coming Election.

[illegible] of the Fenian Scare in England.

Arrival of the "City of Brussels" at Liverpool.

Great Opposition to the Dogma of Infallibility.

Condition of Affairs in the Red River Country.

EUROPE.

The Coming Election in France—Summary of the Imperial Decree—Action of Political Bodies—A General Trades' Strike Advocated—Discovery of a New Planet.

PARIS, April 23.—The *Journal Officiel* of this morning contains the Imperial decree, calling upon the people or the nation to accept or reject the project of the following *plebiscite* on the 5th of May next:

"The people approve the liberal reforms which have been effected in the Constitution since 1860 by the Emperor, with the concurrence of the great legislative bodies of the State, and ratify the Senatus Consultum of April 20, 1870."

Other parts of the decree contain directions for the manner of voting. The ballot-boxes will be opened at 6 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 6 in the evening. The canvass of the votes will commence immediately after the close of the balloting. The form of the vote will be "Yes" and "No" on paper. The legal electors of the army and navy will vote at their place of garrison or of residence at the time of election. The returns of the vote in each department will be canvassed in public session by three Counselors-General appointed by the Prefects of the Departments. The general returns from all the Departments will be finally canvassed in the Corps Legislatif. The decree is signed by all the Ministers, and bears date April 23. This is followed by another decree containing directions relative to the vote of French and naturalized citizens in Algiers. Following this again is the text of the Senatus Consultum, fixing the Constitution of the Empire, as voted by the Senate at the session of April 20, and a circular from the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of the various departments, dated April 20, authorizing public assemblies for the discussion of the new Constitution. These assemblies will hold sessions from the 23d of April to the 3d of May; and every elector, without regard to the precinct or department which he may be in at the time, will have the right to participate in the deliberations. The circular, while it permits the use of advertisements and placards treating of the Constitution, (because the law protects the use of political placards,) recommends the prefects to leave to the electors, under the conditions of respect for law and public order, the broadest latitude for the discussion and propagation of political opinions....A proclamation from the Emperor to the people will appear to-morrow in the *Journal Officiel*. The *Journal Officiel* on Monday, will contain a manifesto, signed by all the Ministers. Both these documents will be placarded throughout the Empire. It is reported that the Emperor, in his proclamation explains the motives which have led him to submit to the people the liberal reforms since 1860. He asserts that it is not the design to make a vain show of power, but to establish the Government on solid foundations and render sure the peaceful transmission of the crown. It is also reported that the Ministerial manifesto will merely announce the adhesion of the Cabinet to the Emperor's proclamation.... In all the districts of Paris the former electoral and Democratic committees have been reformed....The *Moniteur* (the organ of the Left Center) comes out today in favor of voting affirmatively, and the *Francais* (also an organ of the Left Center party) announces that many members of that party are resolved to vote no, because their adhesion is requested to the Senatus Consultum as well as to the proposed reforms. The *Univers* (ultramontane journal) says that it has not yet taken a decided position in regard to the *plebiscite*, because it wishes to ascertain first what will become of the unsatisfactory points which are now visible in that measure....A Committee of the Legitimists, at their meeting yesterday, resolved to vote against the *plebiscite*....The manifestoes of the International Association and the Federal Chamber, (Labor Societies of Paris,) issued today, recommend to members and others to abstain from voting altogether on the 5th of May....Yesterday a grand reunion of workmen of all trades was held in this City, and after a debate resolutions were adopted favoring a general strike....Prof. BORELLI, at Marseilles, has discovered a new planet.

CHERBOURG, April 23.—The iron-clad *Rochambeau*, (late United States steamer *Dunderberg*,) is now said to carry eight 300-pounders and two 450-pounders. Visitors are rigorously excluded.

Another Railway Collision in England—Cause of the Fenian Panic in London—Action of Peabody Fund Trustees—The City of Brussels at Liverpool.

LONDON, April 23.—A collision occurred on the Great Northern Railway today. The cars were badly wrecked, and one man, the fireman, was killed and several slightly hurt....The recent Fenian panic in the city was occasioned by the filing of information with the Chief of Police that a large number of Fenians had recently arrived from America, for incendiary and other unlawful purposes, and that together with other buildings, the offices of the *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette* had been threatened with destruction by them. The protection asked for was accordingly granted. The *Globe* says the public authorities are recording the names of all lodgers at hotels and boarding-houses as a measure of safety....The trustees of the Peabody Fund have declined to purchase the Magdalen Hospital....The continental cable service is somewhat disordered today from some unexplained cause....The money market, which has been quite active at times during the week, closed quiet this evening....Lord PENZANCE declines to postpone the Mordaunt divorce case beyond next Wednesday....The *Times* today hints that the Grecian Government is responsible for the capture of foreigners so near its capital, especially when those foreigners are members of a foreign legation....Several communications have appeared in the English papers lately, written by Americans, correcting the misstatements of the *Edinburgh Review* touching the ballot in the United States....The sugar brokers complain bitterly of the ruinous effects of Mr. LOWE's sudden remission of the sugar duties. Many holders bought their stocks when the current price was thirty-nine or forty shillings per hundred weight for No. 12 Dutch standard. When the budget was presented to the House of Commons, recommending the reduction of duties on sugars, the price suddenly fell to thirty-two shillings, at which figure it now stands. The *Spectator* (Whig organ) says anarchy in Ireland and England is the alternate of the passage of the Land bill. The celebrated horse *Blue Gown*, which was sold by Sir JOSEPH HAWLEY to a Prussian company, will, after a Continental campaign, be brought to Ascot to train for the great race for the gold cup in June. The correspondents of the London papers assert that fully one-third of the guests at the British Charity Ball, recently held at the British Legation in Paris, were Americans.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—There were great demonstrations of rejoicing here on the announcement of the safe arrival of the steamer *City of Brussels*. Though it was dark when she arrived, crowds collected, cannons were fired, and other evidences of general satisfaction indulged in.

The Infallibility Question in Rome—The Police at Work—Trouble in Turkey and Austria on the Dogma.

ROME, April 23.—The Police are active in destroying the pamphlets recently issued by HEFEL, RANSACHER and SWARTZENBERG against Papal infallibility. The photographs of these gentlemen have also been seized.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.—An American manifesto relative to the Ecumenical Council, which was posted on a church in this city, was torn down by a Turkish mob yesterday. A serious riot being imminent the troops were called out to preserve order.

VIENNA, April 23.—There is a strong movement in the Tyrol for secession from the Roman Church in case the question of infallibility is pressed upon the Council.

VIENNA, April 23.—The Reichsrath having passed upon the principal measures in connection with the policy of liberal reform, for the consideration of which it convened, it is probable that the sessions will soon be terminated by a decree of dissolution from the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH.

CANADA.

The Fenian Scare—Another "Raid" from the United States—The Red River Expedition—Miscellaneous.

MONTREAL, April 23.—Orders have been issued to disband the volunteer corps on active service, except those on the frontier. The four persons who were arrested on the cars on the charge of Fenianism, having given satisfactory explanations, have been discharged. A telegram from Hemmingford says that last night a party of three from the United States attempted to pass the sentry on the out-post guard, two miles from that place. After being duly challenged and ordered to halt, they were received at the bayonet's point by the sentry; one of the horses was badly injured and their wagon was overturned and smashed. Two of the party were arrested, the third escaped. An investigation today led to the belief that the affair was merely a piece of bravado....Capt. CAMERON is here organizing a force of mounted police for the Red River region....The La Crosse Club has accepted a challenge to play the Caughnawaga Indians for the championship of the world on the Queen's birth-day.

TORONTO, April 23.—The gunboat *Rescue* left Kingston last night for Prescott, to patrol on the St. Lawrence between Kingston and Prescott. The *Prince Alfred* arrived at Sarnia yesterday afternoon. Her force consists of sixty men and four officers, armed with two Armstrong guns, two brass howitzers and one pivot gun....It is understood that the shareholders of the Great Western Railroad have accorded their consent to the bill passed last session at Toronto, authorizing a branch road to be constructed from Glencoe, east, forming a southern road, and that a double track will be laid on the Western road between Windsor and Glencoe in order to accommodate the increasing traffic. The new work will be commenced this season.

Trial of the Red River Delegates—No Evidence Against Them—Their Acquittal.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 23.—Today the so-called delegates, Father RICHOTT and Mr. SCOTT, were again brought up on a warrant charging them with aiding and abetting in the murder of THOMAS SCOTT at Fort Garry. Considerable interest was taken in the proceedings, the court-room having been inconveniently crowded. Several prominent members of the House of Commons were present. Various gentlemen, recently arrived from Red River, were also in Court. Mr. LEE appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. BOULTON on behalf of Mr. SCOTT, on whose information the warrant is granted. Hon. J. HILLYARD CAMERON appeared for the prisoners. On the Magistrate taking his seat, Mr. LEES said, after consulting with the counsel of the private prosecutor and considering the evidence of the witnesses which had been examined, they had come to the conclusion that the evidence they had to produce would not be of such a nature as to justify the committal of the prisoners. The private prosecution had consented to withdraw from the prosecution, and as the Crown had no further evidence to offer, and no wish to press the matter further, it also withdrew. The Magistrate said there was no case against the prisoners, and ordered them to be discharged. The prisoners left the Court amid the congratulations of several friends, and the crowd which had assembled quietly dispersed.

Feeling of the Red River People—No War Anticipated—Heavy Confiscation of Furs by Reill.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A person just arrived at St. Paul from Red River says when he left Winnepeg the people were wholly ignorant of the angry excitement in Canada; least of all, that preparations for war were going on. Everybody was looking forward to pacific arrangements, expecting the acceptance of the Bill of Rights and the peaceable admission of the north-west territory as a province, and the advent of some Governor acceptable to the people. The people look for troops to be sent to Fort Garry, but their presence there, they imagine, is simply to protect the settlement from Indians who are represented to be in a very excitable state and likely to inaugurate war at any moment. RIELL has confiscated the whole of the McKenzie River supply of furs recently received, a two-years' catch, worth $45,000, and only delivered them up, when ransomed by McTAVISH, by payment of $3,000 down and the promise of $1,000 more when needed....5,000 bushels oats were sold in the Exchange here today, deliverable on the reception of intelligence that a Fenian army had occupied the Red River country.

CUBA.

Arrival of Gen. Jordan at Nassau, N. P.—A New Insurgent Movement.

HAVANA, April 23.—The English man-of-war *Lapwing* arrived today from Nassau. Her officers say that Gen. JORDAN, lately the Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban forces, together with six companions, arrived at Nassau on the 12th inst. Gen. JORDAN intends to proceed to New-York....The *Prensa* announces today that the insurgent Gen. PERALTA has appeared in the jurisdiction of Holguin with 500 men.

Railway Convention in Baltimore—Reduction of Fares Agreed Upon—The Ohio Excursionists.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—A Convention of railroad officers was held in this city yesterday, for the purpose of consulting on the propriety of reducing passenger rates from New-York to various points in the South, via Richmond and Portsmouth, Va. The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, the Camden and Amboy, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, the Orange and Alexandria, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and other Southern roads were represented. The meeting was presided over by CHARLES ELLIS, President of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. A schedule of prices was agreed upon, to be apportioned among the several roads interested. The new arrangement will go into effect on the 1st of May....The St. George's Society had their annual dinner last evening at Guy's Monument House....The members of the Ohio Legislature and other citizens of that State, who have been on an excursion to Washington City, are today the guests of the City of Baltimore, by invitation of the Mayor. After visiting the steamship *Ohio*, of the Bremen line, they will make an excursion down the bay. On their return they will visit Druid Hill Park, and will leave for their homes on the 9½ western train to-night.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gov. Bullock at Home—Reception by His Fellow-Citizens of Worcester—His Speech.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 23.—Ex-Gov. ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, of this city, having been absent in Europe for the past fourteen months, the City Council, in accordance with the suggestion of a petition signed by a large number of influential citizens, voted to tender to him a public reception on his return. The Governor accepted the honor when tendered to him by a committee on his arrival in New-York. He reached home this afternoon, and the reception took place this evening in Mechanic Hall, which was filled by a large audience, composed to some extent of ladies. Gov. BULLOCK was very warmly greeted when he entered the hall in company with Mayor BLAKE, who welcomed him in brief a speech, congratulating him on his safe return, assuring him of the pleasure of his fellow-citizens on seeing him once more among them, referring to his well won honors in their service, and alluding in complimentary terms to his address to Americans while in Europe.

Gov. BULLOCK in replying to the remarks of Mayor BLAKE, expressed his surprise as well as his gratification at the cordial reception given him, an honor which he said was far beyond his merit. He rejoiced in returning to this city, which he said as a home was not excelled in any quarter of the globe. He drew a comparison between the business activity of European cities and the cities of the United States, and said it gave him great pleasure to see once more the commotion of a live American town. Alluding to his observations abroad, he remarked that never before was the dignity and importance of a well-behaved American citizen so highly esteemed in Europe, and never was the force of our example more potent. Travel in Europe, he said, tended to enlarge the vision of an American before clouded by local stripes or animosities, and to deepen the sentiments of patriotism in his breast. The American flag was now everywhere recognized as an emblem of permanence, as it had before been recognized as an emblem of power. In this connection the Governor spoke eloquently of the emotions awakened by the sight of the American flag in a foreign land. Toward the close of his address, Gov. BULLOCK made a touching allusion to the decease of Mr. BURLINGAME, which he said had given an almost funeral aspect to his own homeward journey. He had expected to meet Mr. BURLINGAME on his return to Paris, but instead of meeting him there, he was called upon to utter words of unavailing eulogy of his deceased friend, whose body in its passage homeward had, as it were, kept progress with his own return.

At the close of his remarks three cheers were given for Gov. BULLOCK, and a large number of citizens embraced the opportunity to give him a personal greeting.

PACIFIC COAST.

Lady Franklin Sails for Victoria—The Blasting of Blossom Rock—Shipwreck at Tahiti—Telegraph Subsidies in British Columbia—The Gold Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The United States steamer *Newbern* sailed today for Alaska, via Victoria. Lady FRANKLIN is a passenger on board for Victoria....Blossom Rock, the most dangerous obstruction in the harbor, was blown up today at 2 o'clock. Twenty-three tons of powder were used. When this immense quantity of powder was touched off, the water, apparently 100 feet in diameter, was thrown to the height of about 100 feet, the center being filled with smoke and stones—the latter going far above the water. Between fifty and sixty thousand people witnessed the explosion. The explosion was scarcely perceptible in the city; only a deep thud accompanied the blast.....The ship *Eli Whitney*, from Sydney for San Francisco, put into Tahiti on the 17th of March in distress. She sold her cargo of coal for $8 per ton, and proceeded thence for the north-east side of the island to take in a cargo of oranges, and, it is reported, was wrecked....The Government of British Columbia has voted a subsidy to maintain the telegraph system on the mainland, and has levied a duty of fifty per cent. on all imported liquors and spirits arriving therefor....The latest advices from the Peace River (British Columbia) gold diggings are favorable. The dust is fine, and resembles that of Australia; assays $17 50 per ounce. The miners are confident that it is the best mining region outside of California and Australia. The district is extensive, and new discoveries are daily reported.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NEW-HAVEN, April 23.—Miss HALLECK, the venerable sister of the poet, FITZ-GREEN HALLECK, was interred today by the side of her brother, at Guilford. Among the visitors present from abroad was Gen. WILSON, of New-York, and Judge BETTS, of New-Haven. Miss HALLECK was eighty-two years of age and the last of her race.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 23.—The mammoth still at HELGERFORT's distillery, in Carrollton, Ohio, exploded yesterday, destroying that part of the building where the still was located, and doing considerable other damage....The steamer *Gen. Lytle* caught fire around one of her chimneys last evening, on her way from Louisville to this city, producing great excitement. A landing was effected and the fire extinguished.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 23.—The fourth Louisiana State Fair was successfully inaugurated today. The weather was delightful and the attendance good....Another duel was fought today at the Oaks, with rapiers. One of the combatants was slightly wounded.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 23.—Gov. RANDOLPH has appointed HENRY C. KELSEY, of Sussex County, Secretary of State of New-Jersey vice Mr. CONGAR, resigned.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 23.—JOHN T. JOYCE, of Lockport, was today elected delegate from the First Assembly District of Niagara County to the Democratic State Convention.

CHICAGO, April 23.—There is a great freshet on the Mississippi River. On both the Illinois and Iowa sides of the river, a great part of the country, and some towns along the river are overflowed. Much damage has been done to railroad and private property.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Gen. ROBERT AVERY, acting Solicitor of the Pension Bureau, states that the investigation into the affairs of Col. FORBES, Pension Agent in this city, closed yesterday afternoon, and that Commissioner VAN AERNAN returned to Washington last evening, entirely satisfied that the charges against FORBES were without any foundation in fact.

ALBANY, April 23.—ISAAC MCCANICHE was unanimously confirmed, in Executive Session today, as Capitol Police Commissioner.

OWEGO, N. Y., April 23.—The Tioga County Democratic Convention today appointed Hon. WHEELER H. BRISTOL as delegate to the State Convention, and recommended Hon. JOHN J. TAYLOR for one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Important Revenue Order.

Information having been received from the West that manufacturers of cigars in New-York and Philadelphia are shipping cigars with labels or caution notices attached to borders and doubling over the edge of the boxes, so finely printed as to escape observation, except upon close scrutiny, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue orders the seizure and detention of cigars having thereon any such labels; and if the use of such labels is willful, and in open violation of the instruction contained in Supplements No. 3 to series 5, No. 8, concerning the form, style and mode of affixing labels or caution-notices, proceedings for fines will be instituted against manufacturers using the labels, under section 88, act of July 20, 1868.

WASHINGTON.

Progress of the Funding Bill in Committee—Absent Members Ordered to Appear at the Bar of the House—Interesting Discussion on the Income Tax—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Ways and Means Committee, at their meeting this morning, for the first time took up the Funding bill regularly, and considered it at length. No votes were taken and no results reached beyond the fact that the discussion developed so much hostility toward what is known as the compulsory section, which relates to the exchange of securities by the banks, that there seems to be little doubt that it will be finally stricken out. The Committee resolved to meet again on Monday to consider this bill, and to continue its consideration from day to day until disposed of. This will bring the matter to an early issue. The Secretary of the Treasury today expressed the utmost confidence that the bill would pass at this session in some shape.

SENTENCE OF THE ABSENT MEMBERS.

The *débris* of last night's scene in the House came to the surface from time to time in that body today, always to the infinite amusement of the House and galleries. Some thirty members stand fined for being absent without leave, and as they are discovered and brought up, the usual amount of fun is indulged in at their expense. The most amusing case is that of Gen. BUTLER. He obtained leave yesterday for eight days, commencing with to-day, but had no leave for last night, when he left for Massachusetts. This morning the House refused to excuse him by a vote of 80 to 70, and the Sergeant-at-Arms had no alternative but to require him to return and account for his absence last night, though he was properly absent today. He was accordingly telegraphed for. Just before adjournment, however, while the House was excusing others, Mr. DAWES stated the circumstances, and moved that while the fine be allowed to stand, Gen. BUTLER be excused from returning here to account for his absence, which was agreed to. The remaining members who are under the ban will appear at the bar of the House on Monday and be dealt with at its pleasure.

THE INCOME TAX.

There was a short debate in the House, today, on the all-interesting subject of the income tax, which arose on a report and motion of Mr. SCHENCK, from the Ways and Means Committee, to non-concur in the Senate bill, which was agreed to. The discussion was interesting and significant as foreshadowing, in some extent, the action of Congress. No set speeches were made, and no vote was taken; but in the course of an hour there was a free talk by a dozen members or so on the general merits of the question. FERNANDO WOOD, speaking for the majority of the Democrats probably, denounced the tax, and urged the stereotyped objections. On the other hand, Mr. VOORHEES was in favor of it, and announced his determination to vote for its continuance. Mr. SARGENT, of California, was opposed to the tax, and endeavored to raise a test question some way or another, but failed. Gen. COBURN, of Indiana, and Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, were in favor of the tax, and one or two others. In the course of the discussion Gen. SCHENCK gave some interesting statistics and figures relative to the number of persons who pay the income tax, which may be found elsewhere. Mr. SCHENCK also announced that the Committee would recommend a reduction of taxation to the extent of about thirty millions. Several members offered amendments and expressed themselves in favor of reduction of the tax and exemption of certain amount and the subject was dropped.

THE TARIFF.

The Ways and Means Committee today endeavored, at 3 o'clock, to secure an hour's consideration for the Tariff bill, but it was useless, and on a call of the roll the adjournment was agreed to.

THE BOLAMA CASE.

The President decided today the Bolama case, in which he was arbitrator between England and Portugal, against England. The facts are these: Some time ago, a dispute arose between Portugal and England as to the ownership of the island of Bolama, on the coast of Africa, together with a portion of the mainland, the value of the entire territory being estimated at about $500,000. The President of the United States, some time in January, 1869, was selected as an arbiter by the two countries. President GRANT selected J. BANCROFT DAVIS, Assistant Secretary of State, and on his report today, as above stated, the matter was decided against England. An international difficulty has arisen between the United States and Brazil relative to a vessel, which will be referred to Minister THORNTON in a short time.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $555,500.

Shipments.

Legal-tender notes	$5,439,290
Fractional currency	606,588
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	272,863
Total amount burned	22,511,846
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	245,770
Total amount issued therefor	22,277,400
Balance due for mutilated notes	234,446
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,546,308
Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for national banks as security for circulation	342,542,350
For public deposits	16,673,000
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	624,000
Coin balance in the Treasury at this date	113,814,000
Including in coin certificates	35,620,000
Currency balance	9,250,000
Internal revenue receipts today	470,835
Total for the month	9,688,739
And for the year to date	133,578,950

THE UPSHUR COURT-MARTIAL.

The Upshur naval court-martial met at noon. Commander UPSHUR was present, accompanied by CHARLES ABERT, of this city, as counsel. The only witness examined was Commander SHIRK, who has charge of papers at the Navy Department relating to the Naval Academy. No testimony of any special importance was elicited.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 23.

Mr. STEVENSON, presented the credentials of ERASMUS D. PECK, as member elect from the Tenth Congressional District of Ohio, in place of Mr. HOAG, deceased, and Mr. PECK came forward and took the oath.

THE ABSENT MEMBERS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to as a question of privilege:

Resolved, That leave of absence heretofore granted for an indefinite length of time shall in no case extend beyond Monday, the 2d of May next, unless hereafter otherwise ordered by the House.

He remarked that there were members absent by the month under indefinite leave of absence. He thought it ought to be stopped.

In this connection it is appropriate to give the copy of the warrant issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms for the arrest of absent members:

To the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives:

You are hereby commanded to arrest and bring before the bar of the House the following-named members, absent without leave of the House: Messrs. Ames, Axtell, Biggs, Butler of Massachusetts, Covode, Cobb of North Carolina, Cowles, Davis of New-York, Ela, Ferry, Garfield, Haldeman, Heflin, Jenckes, Knott, Lynch, Fox, Morgan, Mungen, Negley, Potter, Reeves, Roots, Sheldon of New-York, Slocum, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Tennessee, Stokes, Strader, Taffe, Van Horn, Ward, Wilkinson and Wood. (Signed,) H. L. DAWES, Speaker pro tem.

The Speaker stated, in reference to the case of Mr. ELA, that that gentlemen came to him yesterday and asked him whether it was probable that the Committee on Claims would be called for public business next week, and then stated (when he understood there was no probability of it) that he desired to be absent next week and would ask leave of absence. The Chair understood him to mean that he would ask leave subsequently; but as Mr. ELA left last evening for home, it was probable that he intended that remark as a request that the Chair should ask it from the House. He therefore suggested that leave of absence be granted to him, as otherwise the Sergeant-at-Arms would be under the imperative necessity of sending for him. Leave of absence was accordingly granted to Mr. ELA.

Mr. HOOPER made a similar request for his colleague, Mr. BUTLER, who had left for home last evening with his family, having applied for leave of absence from today.

The House refused to grant leave of absence to Mr. BUTLER as dating from yesterday. He is therefore to be sent for, according to the warrant issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. MUNGEN having to leave the city, and not being able to be present on Monday, in response to the warrant, asked to be and was excused on account of illness.

ARKANSAS HOT SPRINGS.

The House then took up the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Private Land Claims, in relation to the Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas. After discussion by Messrs. ORTH, KNOTT, POTTER, WELKER and BECK, the bill was passed by a vote of 96 to 54.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS IN COLORADO.

Mr. O'NEILL, from the same Committee, reported a bill in relation to the private land claim of the heirs of GERVALIO NOLAN, in the Territory of Colorado. After the reading of the report, and considerable discussion, the bill was laid on the table.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. SCHENCK reported back the Senate amendment to the Income Tax bill, and moved a non-concurrence, stating, however, that he would not ask for a Committee of Conference. He said that the Senate had sent back the original joint resolution which had passed the House with a good deal of unanimity, with an amendment by way of substitute, which provided for the collection of tax on some dividends, and kept up the tax on salaries, but let everything else go. The Committee of Ways and Means was of opinion that that patchwork, that discrimination, was not fair, and that the income tax ought to either stand or fall as an entirety, with such amendments as Congress may choose to make. Therefore the Committee recommended non-concurrence in the Senate amendment.

Mr. SCOFIELD inquired what would be the effect of this bill were it laid on the table and no other passed.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that then the whole subject of the income tax would be left in its present cloudy and uncertain state. In reply to a question by Mr. ARCHER, he said that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had decided to go on with the collection of taxes on monthly reports and on salaries, and to claim income tax for 1870 next Spring; but he (SCHENCK) did not know any means by which the Commissioner could accomplish it.

Mr. LYNCH inquired whether the whole matter could not be settled by a bill abolishing the income tax.

Mr. SCHENCK stated that the whole subject came before the House in the general Revenue bill, which was the next special order in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WOOD thought that this was the appropriate time to take some action for the entire and absolute repeal of the income tax. If Congress desired to carry out universal public opinion, the sooner it got rid of this one so unjust tax the better.

Mr. SCHENCK was not at all surprised that the gentleman from New-York should use such wholesale and sweeping assertions in reference to the income tax. All over the country, through the newspapers, by letters, by various means, to operate on the Committee of Ways and Means, and perhaps on Congress, there had been one effort to make them believe that the income tax was a most atrocious, infamous, unequal, unfair law.

Mr. WOOD—As it is.

Mr. SCHENCK went on to say that the law needed amendment in some particulars, such as the publication of incomes, &c., but the gentleman from New-York looked at it from his own standpoint. He (SCHENCK) believed that it was one of the most popular laws in the country; a fraction less than 273,000 persons paid it, and everybody liked the tax which somebody else paid. [Laughter.] He would not undertake to say what the Committee of Ways and Means would propose on that subject, but it would propose a modification of the present law. Another objection to the Senate substitute was that it continued the tax on salaries. Of all the inequalities and oppressions of the income tax, probably that which related to salaries was among the most odious and unfair. A poor clerk receiving $1,200, $1,500 or $1,800 a year, had one thousand dollars deducted and five per cent. taken from the balance, without the benefit of any deduction for house rent, taxes, or anything else. He might hold his office for only two or three months, and he had to pay proportionately, though his whole income for the year, from all sources, might be under one thousand dollars. If the Income Tax were to be continued, the Committee thought that that on salaries should be paid as on all other incomes.

Mr. SARGENT suggested a resolution to refer the bill back to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report a bill totally repealing the Income Tax. He spoke of the unpopularity of the law.

Mr. KELLOGG suggested a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill reducing the income tax payable the present year to three per cent., and increase the exemption to two thousand dollars. He claimed that the law expressly provides that no tax should be levied or paid after April, 1870.

Mr. CULLOM suggested a like resolution increasing the exemption to $2,500.

Mr. SCHENCK declined to admit these various propositions. The Committee on Ways and Means had been considering all these points, and would in due time report its conclusions in a general bill on that subject as to the unpopularity of the law. He said that it was not unpopular with the masses of the people, who were not much heard in Congress, who had not control of the newspapers, and who did not make public opinion.

Mr. WOOD remarked that his objection to the income tax was from its inquisitorial character and because it was in contravention of the genius of our institutions, and could only be excused as a war tax under an extraordinary contingency. He did not object to the payment by rich men of a large proportion of their incomes, but he objected to a tax that came into the households and into the private affairs and domestic relations of every individual.

Mr. MORGAN remarked that all systems of taxation were unpopular, but he believed that the income tax was the most just tax of the whole system of internal revenue. It was a tax on capital, and if he were to propose any change it would be to increase the exemption to $2,000. He hoped the House would refuse to concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. SCHENCK thought that the complaint of the gentleman from New-York, Mr. WOOD, as to the inquisitorial character of the tax, was, in some respects, well founded, and a part of the duty of the Committee on Ways and Means would be to modify the law in some such particular. But so far as the tax itself was concerned, his own opinion was that the general internal revenue taxation could not be reduced thirty million dollars, as proposed, on other matters of taxation, which were really more odious and vexatious, if the income tax were given up. The income tax was the most clamored about, because those who paid it were in the way of raising such clamor; but it was regarded by the masses of the people as a fair and proper tax laid on those who were most able to pay taxes. The total number of persons who paid income tax was 272,843. Of this number over 107,000 paid twenty dollars or less, and if the exemption were raised to two thousand dollars that class would be cut off. The second class, that paid between twenty and fifty dollars, numbers 69,184; the third class, that paid between fifty and one hundred dollars, numbered 41,196; the fourth class, that paid between one and two hundred dollars, numbered over 45,000; and those who paid over two hundred dollars numbered 9,464.

Mr. VOORHEES favored the continuance of the income tax, and declared his opinion that the most unpopular thing the House could do would be to abolish it. Instead of being too inquisitorial, he would make it more so. After further discussion, Mr. SARGENT moved to lay the bill on the table; which was rejected, the House refusing to order the yeas and nays on it. The question was then taken on concurring in the Senate amendment, and the House refused to concur without a division.

The Speaker inquired of Mr. SCHENCK whether he desired to have a Committee of Conference.

Mr. SCHENCK said he would not ask for a Committee of Conference; the Senate might, if it choose, do so.

CENSUS CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. GARFIELD, ALLISON and COX as a Conference Committee on the Census bill.

AN APPEAL FOR ABSENT MEMBERS.

Mr. DAWES appealed to the House on behalf of his colleague, (BUTLER,) who had taken his family home on account of illness, and asked that, like the other absentees last night, he be fined ten dollars, and that he have leave of absence. That was agreed to.

Mr. SCHENCK made an appeal on behalf of Mr. POTTER, who was absent last night in consequence of an injury received by being thrown from a carriage, and asked that he be excused, so that he might take advantage of his leave of absence. The request was complied with.

PETITION.

Mr. STRONG presented a petition of citizens of Hartford, Conn., for abrogation of legacy and succession taxes.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY Utah, April 22.—It is stated that the Mormons north of here are buying all the arms and ammunition they can obtain. The ostensible object is protection against Indian hostilities, but the Indians have never been hostile to the Mormons.

ALBANY.

The Charity Bill—Van Steenburgh's Last—End of the Brooklyn Water Bill—Thanks all Around—The Tax Levies—Constitutional Amendment, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 23, 1870.

Mr. JACOBS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Charity bill this afternoon, containing the following donations for New-York City institutions:

Orphan Asylums, &c.—Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, $50,000; Colored Orphan Asylum, $2,000; Mariners' Family Industrial Society of the Port of New-York, $25,000; St. Luke's Home of Indigent Christian Females, $5,000; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, corner of Houston and Mulberry streets, $3,000; to be divided, pro rata, among all the free schools throughout the State, $100,000.

Hospitals of New-York.—Ophthalmic Hospital, $2,500; Eye and Ear Infirmary, $1,000; Hahnemann Hospital, $5,000.

Medical Colleges.—Women's Medical College, $10,000.

Schools.—James-street Industrial School for the Care and Maintenance of Destitute Children, $3,000.

Dispensaries.—The New-York Cancer Dispensary, $100; the Northeastern, $500; the Bond-street Homeopathic, $1,500; the Eclectic Medical, $2,000; the Dewitt, $1,000; the Homeopathic Medical College Dispensary, $1,000; the Dispensary of the Medical College for Women, $500; Northern Dispensary, $500; German Dispensary, $600; New-York Homeopathic Dispensary, $2,000; Western Homeopathic Dispensary, $1,500; Eastern Dispensary, $1,000; Western Dispensary, for women and children, $300; Infirmary Dispensary, $500; Harlem Dispensary, in New-York, $1,000; Yorkville Dispensary, in New-York, $1,000; Branch of Tompkins-square Homeopathic, $1,000; North-eastern Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Dispensary, $3,000; New-York Dispensary, $6,000; Manhattan Dispensary Association $2,000; New-York Ophthalmic and Rural Institute, $1,000.

The aggregate donations in the Charity bill, as reported, are considerably above those of last year, when Mr. SELKREG was Chairman of the Committee. They will probably be reduced somewhat before the bill passes.

VAN STEENBURGH ON THE WAR-PATH.

The sensation in the House today was the speech of the valiant VAN STEENBURGH, of Greene County, on Senator MIKE NORTON's negro election bill. It will be recollected that Mr. VAN STEENBURGH distinguished himself at the beginning of the session by a speech attacking the TIMES correspondent for publishing a resolution offered by him in the Assembly precisely as it was written, without taking the trouble to correct the grammar or the spelling. Ever since that herculean effort Mr. VAN STEENBURGH has lain dormant, and neither he nor his resolutions have been heard from. But he roused himself this morning and came down upon the House with a speech which, for earnestness, vehemence and force, has not been equaled this session. It showed that Mr. VAN STEENBURGH has not been idle during these long months, but has cultivated his powers of oratory to some purpose. He gave the Democratic Party, of which he glories in being an unprogressive and Hunker member, such a lashing as they have not received from the Opposition this Winter, and which none but one of their own ilk could have administered with one-half the effect. He exposed the inconsistency, the cowardice and the pusillanimous backing down of the unterrified from the bold position they took at the beginning of the session, in a way that was truly refreshing. The Speaker fairly withered under the sarcasm of the member from Greene, while the rank and file of the party hooted and laughed and roared and stamped their feet and clapped their hands in the vain effort to drown the voice of the orator or to turn his speech into ridicule. The Republicans meanwhile sat quietly by and enjoyed the scene most "hugely." The occasion which gave rise to this remarkable outburst of the member from Greene was the passage of the bill above-mentioned, which forbids under fine and imprisonment any inspector of election from imposing any other test on colored men who offer their votes at the ballot-box from what are imposed upon white voters. It merely proposes to submit to inevitable necessity in the matter of the Fifteenth Amendment, and is regarded as an attempt to curry favor with the negro and get his vote for the Democratic Party after it is no longer possible to deprive him of the right of suffrage. But the member from Greene has no idea of submitting. He is for war—open, uncompromising bloody war. When his name was called, on the passage of the bill, he rose to his feet, and with "pride in his port, defiance in his eye," spoke as follows:

MR. VAN STEENBURGH'S SPEECH.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am utterly surprised to think that the Democrats of this House should be more anxious to force nigger suffrage in this State than the Republicans themselves. [Laughter.] When I entered this House, I heard with satisfaction the eloquence of the gentleman who now fills the chair—his bold defiance of the Administration, and his invectives against the usurpation of the General Government. And when that was followed by the withdrawal of the consent of this State to the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, I did suppose this State was going to stand up for her reserved rights. But the thing died away, I introduced a series of resolutions which were very much ridiculed at the time; they were in condemnation of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment because the Southern States had been coerced into voting for it; they were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and have not yet been brought up. But Congress did go on and count up the State of New-York as adopting that Amendment. Is not that an insult to the Legislature and the Governor of this State? [A voice—"Of course it is."] Now, when the President threatened to coerce this State—when he threatened to appoint Harbor-masters and Port-wardens, I said, "We will mortgage the State for every dollar she is worth rather than submit to such usurpation." Sir, the Governor should say to the President, "Any appointment made by you, Sir, will not be respected by me, if that appointment belongs to me. No appointment made by you, Sir, will be respected by me." And I want to say to Congress, "You, too, keep your paws off this State. Lift your feet off the Constitution, that you have been trampling upon for the last ten years. [Laughter and applause.] Give us the right to regulate our own affairs—or give us a fight!" [tremendous applause; "that's the talk, go in,"] and in the language of my friend from Westchester: "Come one, come all; this rock shall fly from its firm base, as soon as I." [Roars of laughter and applause.] Not to fight for secession, not to fight to sever the States, but to fight for the Constitution bequeathed to us by our fathers, "and damned be he that first cries hold, enough;" I vote No. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

After the uproar and excitement that accompanied and followed the delivery of the above speech had subsided, Mr. LAWRENCE, with much gravity, moved that five thousand copies of the oration be printed for distribution. The motion was greeted with applause, but the Speaker declined to put it to vote, and the roll-call continued. When Mr. JACOBS' name was called, he said he believed in obeying the law of the land, and would, therefore, vote "yea." Mr. FIELDS here interpolated the remark that the bill under consideration regulated negro suffrage by a State law, independent of the Fifteenth Amendment, to which the member from Greene replied: "Yes, after Congress has snubbed you and forced you to it." Mr. PETER MITCHELL, of New-York, was in favor of progress. In the district he represented there was a large negro vote, and he had no doubt the most of it would be cast for the Democratic ticket. Out of eight hundred negro votes in the district he expected to get not less than six hundred. He voted "aye." The bill passed by a vote of 87 to 7—Messrs. Allaben, Burns, Flynn, Moseley, O'Keefe, Sweet and Van Steenburgh—all Democrats—voting in the negative.

THE BROOKLYN WATER BILL.

This everlasting bill, which has caused Senator MURPHY and the Brooklyn delegation so much trouble and made them so ridiculous, has finally reached its terminus. It passed the Assembly this morning in the shape it last came from the Senate. BLISS remains in as the sole Republican member of the Commission, and NORTHROP goes out. It is said that NORTHROP is to have a plaster for his wounds in the shape of the Secretaryship of the Board.

MUTUAL COMPLIMENTS.

The Canal Funding bill recommended by the commercial men in Convention held at Rochester, passed the Senate late last night and is now a law. A communication from the New-York Produce Exchange was read in the Assembly today, thanking Messrs. BAMLER and ALVORD and all others who voted for the bill, for the promptness and unanimity with which they passed so important a measure. Mr. FIELDS moved that the Produce Exchange be thanked back again for their compliment, which was carried with laughter.

THE TAX LEVIES.

The Tax Levies as passed last night have not yet been engrossed, and nobody is allowed to see them. The reductions made in the Senate are said to amount to nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars. The representatives of the Citizens' Association say they are moderate and satisfactory. The clause abolishing the Controllership as an elective office, and giving the appointment to the Mayor, appears to be satisfactory to everybody except the few who have lingering hopes of reviving the O'Brien Democracy. The provision should have been incorporated in the new charter. It is regarded as necessary to the reform which the Tammany leaders promise in the administration of the City Government, and relieves Mr. CONNOLLY from the outside pressure incident to the elective system and enables him to act independently. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Saturday, April 23.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

To establish a Police force in Richmond County relative to Insurance Companies or partnerships doing business in the State, and not organised under its laws; amending the act appointing Commissioners of Fisheries; amending the charter of the United States Life Insurance Company; for the relief of the city of Syracuse.

ENLARGEMENT OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

The bill for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal coming up, Mr. LORD moved to amend so as to submit the question to the people at the next general election, together with the Canal Debt Funding Bill. After a spirited debate the motion was lost. Mr. LORD moved to amend to so make an appropriation of $25,000 only for the survey and estimates of the proposed enlargement. The bill was then lost by a vote of 15 yeas and 9 nays. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table on motion of Mr. C. F. NORTON.

Recess until 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 5 o'clock the preferred calendar was taken up, and the following bills ordered to a third reading:

For the payment of certain certificates of indebtedness issued to the soldiers of 1812; the Pneumatic Tube Company Underground Railway bill; relative to the State Reformatory.

THE DRAWING-ROOM CAR BILL.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. WOODIN moved to strike out the first section of the bill regulating fare on drawing-room and sleeping cars.

In Senate, Mr. PARKER moved to strike out the first section, and called the yeas and nays. His motion was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bowen, Brand, Chapman, Ellwood, Harpending, Kennedy, Lewis, Parker, Sanford, Scott, Thayer, Winslow, Wood, Woodin—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Banks, Blood, Bradley, Cauldwell, Frost, Genet, Graham, Hardenbergh, Hubbard, Lord, Minier, Morgan, Murphy, M. Norton, Pierce, Tweed—16.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills as follows were passed:

Incorporating Long Island City; amending the act authorizing the formation of companies for the erection of buildings; conferring additional powers upon Surrogates; confirming the proceedings of the Common Council of Buffalo in laying out Genesee-street; incorporating the East River Market Association of New-York; incorporating the Fifth-avenue Savings Bank of New-York; designating Commissioners of Emigration; making provision for cities, villages and associations to add to their burial-grounds.

THE CANAL FUNDING BILL.

The Free Canal Funding bill as amended in the Assembly was re-passed—making it a misdemeanor to injure telegraph lines.

Adjourned until 9 A. M. Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills were passed as follows:

Authorizing the Canal Board to adopt the Reim system of weighing boats on the canals; amending the charter of the American Popular Life Insurance Company—making regulations for the management of its affairs; authorizing a tax of seven-eighths of a mill on a dollar to pay awards made by the Canal Appraisers; to repeal the Registry law throughout the State excepting New-York City—68 to 51, strict party vote; amending the Election law so as to place colored on the same footing with white voters at the polls—88 to 7—Messrs. Allaben, Burns, Flynn, Moseley, O'Keefe, Sweet and Van Steenburgh; amending the charter of the Hudson Highland Bridge Company—this bill was lost once, reconsidered and now passed; the annual Tax bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government; incorporating the Brooklyn Underground Railway Company; changing the name of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad Company; incorporating the Emerald Savings Bank of New-York; granting the village of Yonkers certain land under water; amending the act securing a just division of assets of debtors to their creditors; to regulate, grade and pave Dock-street, Brooklyn; requiring more stringent indentures for apprentices; authorizing the Newtown Railroad Company to lay a double track in Brooklyn.

The House agreed to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill to aid the construction of the Cattaraugus Railroad, and then passed it, 66 to 12. The Senate bill legislating out of office certain members of the Brooklyn Water and Sewer Commission coming up, Mr. DROLL moved to recommit to amend. Lost, and the bill passed.

Recess until 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE ATTACK ON THE CLERK.

The Speaker called attention to the article in the correspondence of the New-York *Sun* of this morning, attacking the Clerk of the House and the members of the House, which he read.

Mr. J. T. DAVIS disclaimed any intention of casting any reflection upon the Clerk of the House when he called attention to the delay in transmitting the Albany Bridge bill to the Senate.

Mr. ALVORD declared that the Clerk had proved himself to be a very courteous and efficient officer. He had hoped at an earlier stage in the session that a resolution would be offered to expel the correspondent of the *Sun*, who was a scandalous piece of human flesh.

Mr. FIELDS moved that the Committee on Grievances investigate the statements made by this correspondent, and report to the House the facts.

Mr. JACOBS said he believed any correspondent had a perfect right to say what he pleased of officers or members of this House, and the House had no right to waste time upon what such correspondent might say; and to test the sense of the House, he moved to lay the resolution on the table.

He withdrew the motion for Mr. FIELDS, who proceeded to say this was a proper case for investigation. Even common rumor was a just cause for it.

After some further remarks, the motion to lay the matter on the table was rejected—19 to 77.

During the vote Mr. MOONEY paid his respects to the correspondent by applying to him nearly every epithet in the language. He was followed by Mr. O'KEEFE, who denounced newspapers and newspaper editors, and correspondents generally.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. ALVORD then moved to discharge the Committee from investigating the matter, and the adoption of the following, which was agreed to unanimously:

Resolved, That this House has perfect and undoubting confidence in the integrity, impartiality and uniform courtesy of Hon. CORNELIUS W. ARMSTRONG, its Clerk, and pronounce without fear of successful contradiction the attack upon his character and conduct in the correspondence of this day's *Sun*, wholly false and wickedly libelous.

BILLS PASSED.

Changing the Game laws with regard to the killing of moose, deer, &c.; to lay out a road in the plaza of Prospect Park, Brooklyn; allowing an appropriation in the Brooklyn City budget to St. Peter's Hospital; incorporating the Association of the Bar of New-York; for the further incorporation of Prospect Park, Brooklyn; incorporating the House of Evangelists in the City of New-York; requiring the New-York and Harlem Company to stop their trains more frequently at stations and charge the same rates for commutation they do in Connecticut. Lost. On motion of Mr. MITCHELL, a motion to reconsider was laid on the table; authorizing the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn to regulate the employment of conductors and drivers on horse-railroads; to extend the time for conscription to the German Loan and Trust Company, of Brooklyn.

Recess until 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the sale of lands occupied by the Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island; altering the map of New-York by improving One Hundred and Fiftieth-street; repealing all laws affecting Degraw and Union streets, Brooklyn; concerning the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railway Company; authorizing the construction of a gas-works in the upper part of New-York and to manufacture and sell the same; incorporating the Bankers' Life Insurance and Trust Company; amending the act to improve Central Park-avenue, Westchester County, limiting the expenditure to $15,000 per mile and $6,000 for a bridge.

THE CANAL FUNDING BILL AMENDED.

The Free Canal Funding bill was received from the Governor, as requested, for amendment.

Mr. FIELDS moved that the vote passing the bill be reconsidered. Carried.

By unanimous consent the bill was amended by adding after the words next general election the words "in November next."

The bill was then repassed and sent to the Senate.

Adjourned until Monday morning.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SONNET.

A MARK IN TIME.

I see a fair young couple in a wood,
And as they go, one bends to take a flower,
That so may be embalmed their happy hour,
And in another day, a kindred mood,
Haply together, or in solitude,
Recovered what the teeth of Time devour,
The joy, the bloom, and the illusive power,
Wherewith by their young blood they are endued
To move all enviable, framed in May,
And of an aspect sisterly with Truth:
Yet seek they with Time's laughing things to wed:
Who will be prompted on some pallid day
To lift the hueless flower and show that dead,
Even such, and by this token, is their youth.

GEORGE MEREDITH.

—*Fortnightly Review.*

WHERE?

Translated from Heine.

Where shall be the wayworn wanderer's
Last long home and restful shrine?
In the South land under palm trees?
Under lindens by the Rhine?

Shall I in a desert somewhere
Be entombed by some strange hand?
Or beside the moaning sea coast
Slumber, buried in the sand?

Ah well! there as here, above me
Shall God's heaven beam as bright,
And the stars for death lamps o'er me
Shall be hung throughout the night!

RENEE.

BY JULIA KAVANAGH.

The road from Manneville to Fontaine is very beautiful, but it is also very lonely. On either side of it grow tall oaks, between which you see soft green slopes, where cows are grazing quietly, or broad fields full of yellow waving corn; but neither farm-house, nor homestead, nor blue smoke curling above thatched roofs half hidden by orchards of apple-trees, do you once behold along its track. A sort of solitude is ever there; not the grand old solitude of Nature's making, but her milder daughter, that other solitude which meekly bears the traces of man's yoke.

Along that road a peasant lad of twelve years old or so was walking on a hot Summer's day, some years back. He had curly hair, a fresh and merry face, bright as a sunbeam, a quick look and a frank happy smile. He was very cleanly though very poorly dressed, but he wore his blue blouse, faded by many a washing, with as jaunty an air as if it had been a prince's garment. His little cloth cap was set on one side of his head, and gave him quite a saucy look; and he stepped along the hot sunny road as lightly as though this burning Summer's noon were fanned by the freshest breezes of early Spring.

Suddenly he stood still. From a field of corn on his right hand rose a girlish voice singing the old and beautiful Advent hymn, "Adeste Fideles," in tones so sweet and clear that the boy listened like one entranced, while the voice went on pouring forth its sweet music, filling that Summer landscape with the joyful praises of the Lord.

"I must see who it is," thought the lad; "I did not know there was such a bird as that in all Manneville." He lightly leaped across the ditch which divided the road from the corn-field; then, creeping along the tall wheat, he stole softly in the direction of the voice till he could see its owner. He saw a small girl, about his own age as he thought, whom he recognized at once as the daughter of a weaver, whose tumble-down house stood not far from his mother's cottage. She was sitting in the grass outside the corn-field, and the long stick, ending in a bunch of fluttering rags, which she held in her right hand, told the lad her occupation. She was too small and too weak for other labor, so she sat there the whole day long to keep away from the ripening corn bold and hungry little sparrows, or such foraging hens as might stray from distant farm-yards in search of booty. She was a very little creature, very demure and grave, with a small, pale face, wistful dark eyes, and very dark hair. She wore a little close-fitting black cap, according to the fashion of the country, and it added to the weird-like look of her little wan face. Her other garments were plain and poor enough indeed, but, as the boy knew from previous observation, strangely neat and precise in their cut and fashion. She now sat with her head so turned that she could not see the lad, who crouched low in the grass, and kept as quiet as he well could in order not to startle her. He hoped, indeed, that she would finish the hymn without detecting him, but a daring cock made his appearance in the pasture-field; deliberately he strutted toward the corn. The girl waved her stick, and at once perceived the boy's head and staring eyes peeping up above the grass. In vain he dived down; it was too late; she ceased singing that very moment. The boy, feeling discovered, sat up, and there was a pause, during which the pair looked at each other very gravely.

"I wish you would go on," at length said the lad.

To this request the little girl gave no sort of answer, but continued looking at him with the immovable countenance of a young sphinx.

"I wish you had not seen me," he resumed, after waiting in vain for a reply. "You have a beautiful voice; oh! so beautiful!"

The little girl shook her rod at a chattering flock of sparrows, but remained mute.

"I know you," he continued, nothing daunted, "we live close to each other, but I never hear you sing. Indeed, I never hear you talk at all. I said to my mother the other day: 'The weaver's little girl is dumb.'"

On hearing this the young songstress smiled, and showed the lad two rows of pretty little white teeth.

"Do go on," he entreated; "I will look another way if you like; but, oh, do go on!"

His looks and tones expressed so great a longing to hear her that the little maiden relented, and without saying a word, again broke forth into song. She finished the "Adeste Fideles," and, unasked, she began another hymn. This she sang through, still in the same clear, beautiful voice, which would have made any music enchanting, but which, when giving utterance to the grand old tunes that have been for ages on the lips of worshiping generations, sent the boy to the seventh heaven. His laughing lips quivered with emotion, and his saucy eyes grew so dim that the blue sky, the yellow corn, and the little singer herself, all vanished from his sight in a mist. But this was soon over. The little girl got tired of singing, and the boy, stepping through the grass, coolly sat down by her side and opened a conversation, in which information leading to questioning played a prominent part.

"My name is Louis Picard. What is yours? Rénée Deschamps. I like Rénée. And so you have lost your mother. My father is dead, too. He was a tailor. Yours is a weaver, I know; I have seen him at his loom. My mother is a dress-maker. We are from Fontaine, you know. We came to Manneville six months ago, because rent is cheaper here. I am to be a tailor, my mother says. I hate it. You would not like to be a tailor, would you? Of course not. What are you to be? Nothing. You are too weak. Why, how old are you?"

"Sixteen," answered Rénée.

On hearing this Louis started. Could this little creature, so pale, so thin, really be four years his elder? He looked into her face, and he saw that there was no childishness in it. A grave face it was, rather sad, indeed, and there was something womanly, too, about the little slender figure—that tiny frame in which dwelt the clear beautiful voice.

"Why do I never hear you sing at home?" suddenly asked Louis.

"I never sing unless when I am out and alone," answered the girl. "My father does not like to hear me."

Youth is quick in jumping at conclusions. The weaver's saturnine countenance, Rénée's sad looks, a sound of subdued weeping which he had heard one evening from their house, helped Louis to build up a little story, unhappily not wide from the truth, of which Rénée was the poor ill-used heroine. He looked at her with sad wonder. That dainty young bird, whose song was so sweet in his ears, found no favor in the eyes of its owner, and could not even warble its song in its rude cage! Louis made no comment, but shook his head over Rénée's hard lot, then talked of other things.

"You know the old schoolmaster," he remarked, with a kindling look, "well, he has got a piano and I am to see it. Perhaps he will let you see it also." This half promise Rénée received with much calmness, yet Louis pursued with unabated enthusiasm, "Then there is the church organ, which is so old that no one can play on it now."

"My mother heard it," interrupted Rénée.

"Did she! Well."

Louis looked breathless, but Rénée, shaking her head demurely, implied unutterable things.

"Oh! I have heard the organ in Fontaine," said Louis, "but still I shall like to see this one, and the schoolmaster is to take me up to the gallery; perhaps he will take you, too."

This time Rénée looked interested. And so Louis talked and Rénée listened, and she sang again, and the hours went on, and Louis, who was going to Fontaine, on an errand for his mother, and who was to come back to Manneville as quickly as his feet could carry him, spent the best part of that Summer day with Rénée, and when they parted the two friends agreed to meet the next day.

The church of Manneville was very old, and bore tokens of those remote days when Manneville—now a poor Norman village—played its part in feudal story. Its stained glass windows sent many a glorious tint of purple and azure on the mutilated effigies of knights and abbots resting in calm sleep on their stone beds; and though its lofty organ was mute now, and never helped forth the solemn *Te Deum* or joyful *Gloria*, its rich brown oak and many tall tubes bore witness to the munificent piety which raised it more than two hundred years ago. Manneville had been very proud of its organ once. It had gloried in its grand music; it had boasted of it when Fontaine and other towns and villages scarcely knew what an organ was; and now that ruthless Time had silenced this old friend, Manneville, though it could boast no more, was tenacious of that past glory. That the organ of Manneville had been the best of organs, that its voice had been the most powerful and yet the sweetest and clearest which ever organ had, was a settled article of belief with every son and daughter of Manneville, but with none more so than with the old schoolmaster, who, on a sunny Summer evening, a week after the first meeting of Louis and Rénée, took them both up the dark stone staircase in order to show them the inner mechanism of the instrument. Rénée was too much awestruck to utter a word, but Louis was all ardor and curiosity, and the old man, who had been the last organist in Manneville, answered him very willingly. His head was white as snow, his face was covered with wrinkles, his body was bent, his step was unsteady; but between him and the boy of twelve there was the strong link of a common passion—music.

"Oh! how fine it must have been," said Louis, with a sigh of regret, "how very fine!"

"Fine!" echoed the old schoolmaster, in his thin, quavering voice. "I should think so! You never heard anything like it—never! Do not tell me of the organ of Fontaine," he added, testily; "I have heard it, and I say it was nothing to ours, and for twenty years and more I played upon it, and this was an organ indeed, and those were times for Manneville."

"And can the organ never be played upon again?" asked Louis.

"Oh, yes, by all means," replied the schoolmaster, with cutting sarcasm, "when Manneville has three thousand francs to spend upon it!"

Rénée clasped her hands on hearing the enormous sum mentioned, but Louis, nothing daunted, said again—

"Could not you play if I were to attempt to blow the bellows?"

The schoolmaster's lip quivered as he said, "The Sunday after my last child was buried, the organ went wrong. I have never played on it since then, and I never shall. Come down, children."

* * * Though no one knew it, not even Louis himself, a great gift slept within the peasant boy's breast. There are "many mansions" in art as well as in heaven. Some are as kings or creators in the world of sweet sounds, calling them forth and giving them life; others are only worshipers, who listen and admire, and even of these "many are called, and few are chosen." It is a rare gift to feel the beauty of anything in its fullness, and a rarer gift still it is to love that thing with all the passion of a human heart. Even Rénée, though she had a correct ear, had not so keen or perfect an appreciation of her own singing as Louis, who only listened to her. She sang as any little bird might sing, happily and carelessly.

When she was tired, her society was none the less acceptable to Louis; for she became as mute as a young mouse, and listened to his dreams of the future as he planned them out for her benefit. "When I am a man I shall do as I like, of course," Louis would say, "and then I shall take lessons from the schoolmaster and learn music on his piano-forte; then I shall write to the Minister, or to the Emperor, or to some one, and get the money to put the organ of Manneville to rights; then I shall become the organist. Eh! Rénée." And little Rénée would nod and smile. But the very first of these "thens" never came to pass; for the schoolmaster died, and his poor old cracked piano was sold to a lady in Fontaine, and with his own eyes Louis saw it taken away in a cart.

"No more jingling now," sarcastically said the weaver.

Louis felt the taunt as it was intended that he should feel it—in his very heart. He was about sixteen when this misfortune occurred, and whether because the blow was so great that he required consolation, or because he was tall, strong, and as manly-looking as if he had been twenty, Louis suddenly took it into his head to make love to Rénée, who was as little, as slight, and almost as pale as ever.

It was on a Sunday afternoon, while the weaver was safe at the café, and the pair, who had stolen out into the fields, were sitting side by side in the shadow of a green hedge, that Louis, to whom Rénée had been singing with her heavenly voice, remarked, coolly:

"When you are my wife, Rénée—"

"What!" cried Rénée, with a start.

"Well, do you want to marry any one else, now?" he asked, sharply.

"That is not it, Louis; but think how much older I am than you are."

"Are you not bigger, and stronger, and taller, too? Come, Rénée, you would not go and marry any one else, when you know all I have borne for your sake. Why, I should have run away long ago if it were not for you."

Rénée knew that, and felt silenced. Besides, she was a meek little thing, and always did Louis' bidding. Moreover, she knew how he doated on her voice. How could she give that voice to another? So she made no further objection when Louis pursued:

"When you are my wife, and I am an organist of Manneville, we shall have a house of our own, of course, and I shall have a piano, and you shall sing———"

"A pretty tune I shall make you both sing, too, you young scapegraces!" cried a wrathful voice behind the hedge, above which the weaver's head soon appeared. How he had seen them and stolen after them, Louis could not imagine, but there he was, forbidding the banns. He would have done more if he had dared, but Louis was too strong and sturdy now to be struck, and what was more, he looked as if it might be dangerous to lay a finger on Rénée in his presence. So the weaver, keeping safe behind the hedge, ordered Rénée home forthwith, and when she had obeyed silently, he turned to Louis, and said sarcastically:

"You cannot marry Rénée without your mother's consent till you are twenty-five—a long time to wait, Louis; nine years. You can learn how to play on the organ in the meanwhile." And chuckling to himself, he walked away.

"Learn how to play on the organ? ay, and that I will," muttered Louis between his set teeth, "and sooner than you think, too."

For the sake of his mother, who lived in wholesome dread of her stern husband, Louis had been a tolerably dutiful step-son, but he now felt roused to revolt, and the very next week war began. During that week, Louis and Rénée had been lectured and scolded daily. The nine years which French law exacted from Louis before he could marry Rénée without the consent of his mother, and, in reality, of his step-father, for the poor woman had no will of her own, seemed all too brief to that bitter-minded old gentleman. He hated his step-son, and if he did not turn him out of his house forthwith, it was for the sake of his earnings at the loom; so he made up in worrying, what he could not take out of Louis in more substantial ill usage. But at the end of a week the weaver made a discovery which filled him with the direst wrath. He bided his opportunity, and one night as the church clock of Manneville was striking 12, he went up to his daughter's room, entered it abruptly, and found Rénée sitting up by her window, and looking out on the moonlit road, above which chill Autumn mists were floating.

"Why are you up and dressed at this hour?" he asked, sternly.

Rénée could not answer—her fear was so great when she saw her father standing before her, with the flickering light of a tallow candle shining on his harsh face.

"And where is Louis?" he continued. "Out; gone to Fontaine to take lessons from the organist, and you sit up to let him in, do you! Well, you need not. I shall let him in to-night, and settle accounts with *you*, Rénée, to-morrow."

He vanished, locking the door outside, and leaving Rénée half dead with fear, not for herself, but for Louis. Suddenly a bright thought struck her. She climbed up on a chest of drawers, opened a little casement, crept out through it and lightly jumped down on a landing. Then she stole down stairs to the garden, and while her father was watching at the front door she crept out through a gap in the hedge into the open country. She was soon on the high road, walking towards Fontaine in order to meet and warn Louis.

Never before in all her life had Rénée been out so late, and being but a timid little thing, she felt very much afraid. It was all so lonely, so silent, and so solemn in the pale moonlight. Then it felt so chill, too, and those white mists which hung above the fields, made Rénée's blood flow more slowly in her veins, and seemed to freeze the very marrow in her bones. She walked up and down to keep herself warm, then, feeling tired she sat down on the lowest step of a wayside cross, and waited there in vain; the moon waned, the sky broke with the grayness of early dawn, and Louis came not. They had missed each other! While Rénée was stealing out of the garden, Louis had come home along the road, but not receiving her usual signal, he had, instead of coming to the house, stolen into a neighboring shed, where he was now fast asleep on a bundle of straw.

Poor Rénée, who had not the comfort of knowing this much, stole home. Cold and heartsick, she got back to her room without having been missed; but her's was the severest cost of that night's work, for when her father come to unlock her room the next morning, he found Rénée lying on her bed in a burning fever, unable to move or to speak.

Rénée lay for a month between life and death, and when she recovered, her beautiful voice was gone. Louis was the first whom she told of this, and she added, as a matter of course:

"And I think, Louis, that as my voice is gone, you had better tell my father that you give me up, and perhaps he will let you learn music in peace."

"And so you thought it was for your voice that I liked you?" cried Louis in hot indignation.

Yes, Rénée had thought that; and seeing that she was loved for her own sake, she felt too happy for one moment, but the next she could not help saying:

"Oh! Louis! how shall we manage?"

Death settled that question; for soon after Rénée's recovery the mother of Louis died. At once the youth's resolve was taken. He would go away; go and try his fortunes, and come back and be organist of Manneville, and marry Rénée if she would only wait for him. Rénée raised her soft dark eyes to his.

"I shall wait for you till I die," she said.

The weaver would have tried to keep Louis, just to vex and thwart him, if the young man had not gone away without saying a word to any one save Rénée. He vanished from the house one morning, and after a while Rénée felt as if he had vanished out of her life. No one knew whither he was gone, no one knew what he was doing, no one had seen or met Louis, or heard of him, till, two years after his departure, a report reached Manneville that Louis Picard had died in one of the Paris hospitals. It was the weaver who told Rénée with a low chuckling laugh. She heard, but did not believe him. When we love and are young, the being we love wears a charm against all harm. Death, which can lay whole kingdoms waste, and level nations in the grave has no power over the beloved one of a young heart.

"It is not true, it cannot be true; Louis is not dead," Rénée said to herself, not merely on that day, but on every day that followed it for weeks and months; but as time passed and brought no tidings from the absent one, Rénée sank into that dull apathy which is twin sister to despair. Louis had been gone four years, when his enemy, the weaver, was found dead in his bed one morning, by his poor little daughter. It was a cruel shock, and the sorrow it inflicted was not lessened by a discovery Rénée made after the funeral. In looking over her father's possessions, she found the fragment of a letter addressed to herself by Louis, but what the purport of the letter had been, and whether it had been written before or after the report of his death, there was nothing to show. All Rénée's wounds bled afresh as she held the mutilated letter in her hands. Was Louis living or dead, had he forgotten her, or would he come back some day? Who could tell! not Rénée surely, only one thing she knew.

"I will wait for him till I die," she said in her own heart, as she put the letter away. It is the lot of many women to wait so; and Rénée, meek and trusting, bore her fate with silent patience. She never spoke of the hope that lived within her. She never complained that her youth was wasting in this lonely vigil for one who seemed to have forgotten her; she never even uttered his name, but she lived alone in her father's old tumble-down house, tenderly keeping the memory of the past in her faithful heart. And thus her life was passing slowly and heavily, when there occurred an unexpected event to break its monotony.

Rénée was coming home one evening from her day's work, for Manneville. The grayness of twilight was settling on Manneville as Rénée approached it. She saw the old church on the hill, and little lights twinkling here and there around it; but though Rénée looked wistfully at the village, she shunned its steep main street, and took a quiet lane which led her to her own house in the fields. She met no one on her way, and when she entered the dwelling to which her youth had been spent, when she struck a light and kindled a little crackling fire of rape stalks, and sat down looking at it, Rénée, though at home once more, felt that sense of loneliness upon her which comes to us when we have left the dead behind us, and must needs journey on through life without them.

Still, Rénée was young, and to youth many things are pleasant. The sun shone so brightly the next day, the sky was so clear and blue, that Rénée felt cheerful as she looked into the fields—all white with the night's frost. This was Sunday, too, and when the familiar Manneville bells came pealing on the air, Rénée heart had a throb of gladness.

"Thank God to be at home once more!" she said to her own heart, as she took her seat on the old bench where she had sat since she could remember. It was early, and the church was empty still, but Rénée liked that. She wanted to pray quietly, and collect her thoughts before the congregation came in. She was kneeling, and had closed her eyes, feeling, perhaps, that she could not well help being a little distracted at seeing all the well-known faces around her, when mass began. It began, and with it there pealed through the church, clear, deep and strong, the voice of the long-silent organ.

If Rénée did not start up and utter a cry, it was because the very excess of her surprise kept her motionless and mute. But she shook from head to foot, and felt in a trance of amazed delight. If the test of music be in its power over a human heart, never surely was there music out of heaven like that to which Rénée listened then. She hid her face in her hands and let happy, grateful tears flow through her little fingers. In the meantime the organ poured forth its glorious tide of sound, now triumphant, now pathetic, now solemn and tender; and, what with the music and the delight of knowing that Louis had come back, for she did not doubt it one moment, Rénée felt that perfect bliss which life grants to few, and to those few but rarely.

And now mass was over, the organ was hushed, and the congregation poured out. Rénée shyly lingered as long as she could, until the church was well nigh empty, then she rose and slowly walked out. The ordeal she had wished to delay was waiting for her beneath the church porch, for she reached it at the same time with Louis, who had just left the vestry, and was still flushed with the joy and pride of his triumph. All the little world of Manneville was gathered on the place outside, and stood there looking on at the meeting of the two lovers.

Louis went up to Rénée and gave her his arm, without uttering a word, and Rénée took it as he gave it, silently, and thus, arm-in-arm, feeling as if they trod on air, now that life had fulfilled its sweetest promises for them, these two happy ones went down the main street of Manneville, hearing their own story told by every looker-on.

"He went to Paris, he did."

"He got the money to repair the organ."

"All these years she waited for him."

"To think of all he went through to learn music. He a weaver, too."

"Her father burned the letters."

"He is our organist now."

"I always liked Rénée, I did."

"God bless them both."

And so the chorus went on till it died away behind Louis and Rénée as they wandered together in the quiet Autumn landscape.

"And what have you to tell me, Rénée?" asked Louis, when the story was ended—a wonderful story of untiring energy—long struggles and final victory. "What have you been doing all these years?"

"Waiting for you," tenderly answered Rénée. Then, raising her soft dark eyes to his, with a smile, she began to sing sweetly. For Providence had been kind to the faithful girl who sat and waited, as well as to the brave man who went forth to strive, and Rénée's voice, her beautiful voice, had all come back.

The happiness of Louis would have been perfect if he could have played on the organ of Manneville on his own wedding-day, but as that was impossible, the organist of Fontaine had to come and render him that good service.—*The Argosy.*

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE'S LAST HOURS.—Before leaving home he was much depressed, and wrote in a memorandum book what seemed like the intention of a will—commencing: "In the name of God, amen. I, N. H., being in danger of sudden death,' &c.; but it was simply a request to his wife to give a certain sum to his sister, living at Beverly, to whom he was tenderly attached. It was afterward a not unnatural surmise of his companion that, with his curious introspection and affectionate nature, he may have gone on his journey with a presentiment that it was his last, and undertaken it for the express purpose of avoiding the painful parting with his family; like STERNE preferring to die at an inn. As they proceeded, HAWTHORNE seemed to revive, but he had no appetite and little strength; and when they reached the Warner House at Plymouth, where they were to pass the night, he declined dinner. On the way he asked his friend if he saw THACKERAY when in this country—that author's death had recently occurred—and Mr. PIERCE, wishing to beguile the invalid into a literary or personal discussion which would divert his attention from himself, replied to the inquiry, "Yes, I saw him, and he said an extraordinary thing to me, viz.: that your *Blithedale Romance* was your best."

Instead of dwelling upon this opinion of the famous satirist, however, HAWTHORNE'S mind was evidently intent upon THACKERAY'S recent departure, and he replied: "But there is another thing; we must all go." "Yes," acquiesced his friend, "but not yet, I hope," and tried to engage him in cheerful talk until their arrival at the inn; but his mind was evidently occupied with the idea of his approaching dissolution, although there was no apparent cause for immediate apprehension. "We must all go," he continued, "and if we could go without the agony and the consciousness, what a blessing!" Toward evening he was tempted to a slight repast, which he seemed to relish, and then lay down upon a sofa and fell asleep. In two hours his faithful companion awoke him and said, "You will be more comfortable in bed." "I think so," he said, cheerfully. Assisted to undress, he was soon in a tranquil sleep again. It was the 19th of May, 1864, at 3 o'clock in the morning, when his friends looked into the room, which adjoined and communicated with his own, and noticed that HAWTHORNE had not moved from the posture assumed when he first retired. Alarmed at this immobility, he went and leaned over him and found he had ceased to breathe: neither temple nor heart responded to his touch. The gifted thinker, the weird dreamer, the baffled aspirant, the patient artist, to whom life had been so deep a mystery, so long a struggle, so pure a triumph—HAWTHORNE was no more; his spirit had passed quietly, unconsciously, peacefully, as he had, a few hours before, prayed that it might.

In one of his early sketches, "The Haunted Mind," there is a prophetic hint, as it were, of his own calm and mysterious departure from earth. He alludes to the vague line of demarkation between sleeping and waking as akin to that which divides present conscious being and "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

"With an involuntary start, you seize hold on consciousness, and prove yourself but half-awake by running a doubtful parallel between human life and the hour which has now elapsed. In both you emerge from mystery, pass through a vicissitude that you can but imperfectly control, and are borne onward to another mystery. Now comes the peal of the distant clock, with fainter and fainter strokes as you plunge further into the wilderness of sleep. It is the knell of a temporary death. Your spirit has departed, and strays like a free citizen among the people of a shadowy world, beholding strange sights, yet without wonder or dismay. So calm, perhaps, will be the final change so undisturbed, as if among familiar things, the entrance of the soul to its eternal home!"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

WHAT TRAVELERS SEE AT GALLE, CEYLON.—On shore there is an excellent hotel, kept by a limited company, where you can get a very tolerable table-d'hôte dinner, at a table that can accommodate over one hundred people; and where there is a very good bar for those who patronise the cock-tails, slings, pick-me-ups, I.O.U.'s, corpse-revivers, &c., of America, or the simple brandy and soda of England and the Anglo-Indian. And he who leaves the steamer may amuse himself for an hour or two by visiting Wakwalla and the cinnamon gardens. Wakwalla is a small garden house, four or five miles from Galle, whereat, sitting in the shade of a grove of cocoa palms, you may eat ices and consume other refreshments (including the milk of the green cocoa-nut,) while you admire the view stretched out before you. The house is upon a small hill, the ascent of which, over a road thickly strewn with stones, (bowlders rather than pebbles,) is a work of labor and time; but the approach to it is through such scenery as well repays the excursionist,—now through a wilderness of palms, then by the sea-shore; now through some picturesque village, imbedded in a mass of foliage, then through a range of small but splendidly-wooded hills,—and the hight of Wakwalla once gained, there lies stretched out below a panorama of river, hill and plain, that feasts the eye far more satisfactorily than does any of the Ceylon refreshments feast the inner man. But even in this scene of beauty the trader of the island is present. Here again are offered for sale those jewels that owe their origin rather to the imitative skill of Birmingham than to the riches of Golconda; here may be purchased canes and walking-sticks of cinnamon, camphor wood, coffee, &c.; and here, as indeed everywhere else in Galle, bunches of grass tied together with one or two wild flowers (supposed to be bouquets,) or other articles of equal intrinsic value, are held to be marketable goods, which the visitor is bound to invest in. In other words, a large section of the Galle native community is composed of men, women, and children who cover their real profession of begging, with a flimsy cloak of trading; and members of this class look upon the newly-landed overland traveler as a victim whom it is especially desirable to prey upon, and follow him over the place accordingly.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS IN SERVIA.—In the country life of Servia there exists a singular custom termed the zadrooga or family association, in which several families live together, having all things in common, and directed by elders under a house father. The custom of forbidding girls to inherit land, has its origin, it is said, in these zadroogas, for if they inherited, they would on marrying carry their portion into another family, thus spoiling the association. During the Turkish occupation, the zadrooga was a great protection to the peasantry, for a few marauding Turks would bully or plunder a single family, but would hesitate to outrage a family club. The zadrooga is still recognized and favored by the law, inasmuch as it is necessary for the proper cultivation of the land, for no hired laborers are, as a rule, to be had; but these co-operative associations make the want of hired labor unfelt. Each separate family is required by law to give a son to the conscription; but in a zadrooga, two or three families are allowed to furnish but one man. Another singular custom is that of *probratimstvo*, the alliance of two individuals by mutual oaths to brotherhood and co-operation in the affairs of life. Two men will thus, like David and Jonathan, swear to preserve an eternal friendship, or two women, in like manner; but sometimes a young man and woman, whose alliance, however, is strictly fraternal, rarely, if ever, ending in marriage. Indeed, I was told that a sort of horror is felt at the idea of a man marrying his "posestrima," inasmuch as she is his adopted sister.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

STORIES OF RUSSIAN EMPERORS.

IVAN THE TERRIBLE.

He walked always with an enormous club by way of walking-stick, in the end of which was fixed a long iron spike. A favorite diversion of his was to approach any person who might be addressing him, and nail his foot to the ground with the spike. On one occasion a boyard approached him, with news from his army, then in campaign. He commenced his relation kneeling on the threshold. "Approach," said the Czar. The boyard came, and prostrated himself at the feet of IVAN, who had in one hand a knife, with which he was pairing his nails; with the other he seized the boyard by the ear, and cut it off. The unfortunate wretch was forbidden, by the laws of Russian etiquette, to utter a groan or complaint, but went on telling his story with a smile; and in return for such excellent courtier endurance, IVAN the Fiend made him an *opritchnik*, or courtier-fiend. The *opritchniki*, as the favorites of IVAN the Terrible were styled, were allowed full license in all brutality, vice and crime, and showed themselves worthy compeers of the Czar. IVAN IV. was undoubtedly the most hideous monster who ever ruled a country. TIBERIUS, CALIGULA, NERO, ECCELIN D'ESTE and LOUIS XI. were mere children in cruelty compared with IVAN; and yet the cruelties of IVAN seemed quite natural in the atmosphere of Russia. TIBERIUS and NERO at least knew they were monsters, and lived in a continual state of alarm as to possible revolts and conspiracies; PHILIP II. could invoke the authority of the Inquisition for his barbarities; but IVAN IV. committed his horrors in perfect serenity of conscience, and his subjects accepted whatever he chose to perpetrate as the will of heaven.

PAUL I.

A cough too loud or a sneeze in a Czar's presence has been sufficient pretext for exile to Siberia. PAUL I. was a madman, it is true, but his extravagances only typify the whims of the Russian Emperors in extreme absurdity. A regiment of dragoons once displeased him at a review. "One by one!" he cried, as if he was commanding an ordinary maneuver. "Wheel; by the right flank, to Siberia! March!" The entire regiment, officers and all, proceeded at once by forced marches to Siberia. It is true they did not arrive there; for their recall was obtained by the Comte ROSTOPCHINE, just as they had got half way.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

The Prince LUBONINSKY relates of the late Emperor NICH-OLAS that he saw him on one occasion administer a terrific blow of the fist, accompanied by a volley of abusive epithets, on the face of an unfortunate Jew, who woke him during a journey by letting the light of a lantern fall upon his face as the postillions were changing horses; and that a hundred such anecdotes might be collected of him.

He was of royal presence, and his mystic faith in his position as a representative of divine power never forsook him—gave him even a majestic bearing and a grandeur to every attitude. It was impossible, it was said, for a stranger not to recognize the Emperor at once in the midst of a crowd of his Generals. Colossal was his stature; his face admirably fine; his eye cold and leaden, icy and fascinating; and when his imperious glance fell on a subject, it seemed to search him to the bottom of the soul.

The willfulness of his despotic nature could not endure that even the theodolite and spirit-level should point to any conclusion but such as he chose to adopt. When the engineers had studied the plans for the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, they were laid before the Emperor, and he was asked which towns he gave preference for the passage of the line. For reply he dipped one of his fingers in the inkstand, and drew a straight line from Moscow to St. Petersburg on the map of Russia. Engineers and ministers all exclaimed that the thing was impossible; that the railway would be taken through a desert. NICHOLAS smiled disdainfully, and turned to a courtier present—known for his obsequiousness to the imperial will—asked if he would undertake the task of carrying out his plans. The line was made accordingly in the trace of this ink-smudge of the Emperor. Novgorod, Twer, and other most important places were left entirely out the line of the route; the road was laid through forests and morasses and immense solitudes; it cost Russia sixteen millions of English pounds sterling, or about £32,000 a mile.

Some weeks after the opening of the line, a new Turkish Ambassador came to St. Petersburg. NICHOLAS said to Prince MENTSCHIKOFF—who was noted for his wit and sarcasm, and who was accepted as a sort of licensed jester by the Emperor—"What can we show him to astonish him?" after the Turk had looked at everything with Oriental gravity and without a sign of surprise. "The accounts of KLEINMICHEL," said MENTSCHIKOFF, "for the Nicholas Railway."

But it was at the beginning of the war in the Crimea, the disasters of which drove him subsequently to the tomb, that he gave vent to the most unseemly burst of passion. At the beginning of this great struggle of his life, the Emperor awaited every day with anxiety news from the south. All around him concealed as far as possible the real position of affairs; but after the battle of the Alma the truth must be confessed. A certain Colonel H. was dispatched in all haste. Hardly was he arrived at St. Petersburg when he received orders to go to the Czar. After some preliminary words of warning, the dreadful news was imparted that "the Russian army was in retreat." "Thou liest!" cried NICHOLAS, with a terrible explosion of anger. "Sire—" "Thou liest! my soldiers never retreat." "Sire, I have told the truth." "Thou liest! thou liest!" retorted the Czar; and with an eye flashing with anger, with contracted quivering lips, and with uplifted hand, he rushed upon the military courier and tore his epaulettes violently from his shoulders, "Go, thou art now but a soldier." The wretched Colonel, pale with shame, stifled his rage and his tears, and went out with despair in his soul. The Emperor called him back, however, from the stair-case, asked pardon for his violence and offered to make the unfortunate officer his Aide-de-Camp; but the Colonel declined, saying, "My epaulettes and my honor went together." "Thou art right," said NICHOLAS, as he paced up and down the room like a stung lion. "I cannot repair the insult I have inflicted on you. Ah, we are both unhappy. I defeated! Go, quit my Empire. We shall never see each other again. I know not which of us will have inflicted the most pain on the other."

If he received the news of the commencement of his disasters in such a temper, little wonder can be felt at the fatal effect produced by his reverses as they reached their climax.

It was the month of February, the sky was gray and cold, a violent snow-drift swathed the city with a mantle of icy dust. White were the streets, white the houses, white their cornices and balustrades and portals, white the beards and cloaks of the passers-by. The great city resembled a giant asleep under the snow. A deathly sadness weighed heavy on the soul, the frost seemed to come creeping round the heart; one felt the vicinity of the pole.

For three days, in accordance with the prescriptions of MANDT, the Imperial Doctor, the Emperor had kept his room; his iron nature had at last broken down under a swift succession of bad news from the Crimea, and repose and seclusion were, the doctor told him, matters of life and death. On the third day of his seclusion a review was to be held, and on the same day arrived a courier from Sebastopol with a fresh budget of bad news.

The day was, as we said, of hyperborean severity; yet at the appointed hour for the review, NICHOLAS emerged from the door in his General's uniform, and with a slight military cloak on his shoulders; his gaunt cheeks, his yellow face, his dim eyes betrayed the severity of his inward malady. His doctor was waiting in the ante-chamber.

"Sire," said the doctor, by way of suppliant expostulation. "Ah! doctor! is that you? I am better, thank you." "Yes, Sire, better but not quite well." "O, only a little indisposition." "No, Sire, a malady. I come to beg your Majesty not to go out." "Impossible!" "Sire, I pray you—" "You are mad, MANDT!" "Sire, you must resign yourself." "You believe there is danger?" "It is my duty to warn you of it." "Well, MANDT, if you have done your duty in warning me, I will do mine in not taking notice of it."

The haughty autocrat stalked onward down to the court of the palace, and mounted his horse. MANDT, when he had recovered from mute astonishment at his last reply, ran after the Emperor, and caught him as he was mounting.

"Sire," cried he, beseechingly, "deign to listen to me." "I have spoken, MANDT. I thank you; but it would be useless to insist." "Sire, you go in this dress?" "Well, if I do?" "'Twill be death to you, Sire." "What then?" "'Twill be suicide." "And who has permitted you, MANDT, to scrutinize my thoughts? Leave me; persist no more. Such are my orders."

NICHOLAS returned from the review shivering and icy cold. To the suggestion of an aide-de-camp, that he should send for MANDT, he replied: "It is useless; he told me that I was killing myself." He took to the little camp-bed in his cabinet, and requested the door to be kept shut while he awaited the approach of death in silence and solitude. Outside, in the ante-chamber, the Empress, the Grand Duke, the Imperial family and the doctors, MANDT and KARCH, were collected; no one dared to knock at the door or approach the dying despot. Only MANDT, on one occasion, on hearing something like a sigh or groan, scratched at the panels of the Imperial chamber. "I had forbidden any one to disturb me," murmured the Emperor from within in a feeble voice, which preserved still the accent of authority.

Thus passed the night away. In the morning his valet-de-chambre found his way to his bedside, and MANDT was then permitted to enter. After a short conversation, in which MANDT endeavored, against his conviction, to persuade the dying man that there was yet hope, the Emperor gave orders that his family should be admitted; and in melancholy procession the Empress, the heir to the Empire, and the rest of the Imperial family entered. The door closed upon them, and nothing has ever transpired of this final and tragic scene. But it was long and terrible; it lasted three hours; one by one, at last, his grand-children, his children, and his brothers left him; the present Emperor leaving him the last, with his visage bathed in tears.

An hour passed; no sound was heard in the Imperial chamber; the courtiers and the doctor waited without with holden breath, in anxious expectation; only when a courier from Sebastopol arrived, an aid-de-camp seized upon the pretext to knock at the door and inform him. "Leave me in peace," he murmured; "let him go to my son; I have done with such matters."

He roused himself, however, later, to receive the metropolitan patriarch NIKANOR and the clergy, and took the sacrament; afterward he received the members of his household, and bid them adieu. It was a sleepless night in the palace for all; but the Emperor did not yet die. On the morrow, about 12, the chief chamberlain of the palace was sent for by the doctors to attend the Imperial bed. On his return among the members of the household, he said, "NICHOLAS PAULOVITCH is dead."

On the morrow there were inscriptions on the walls and the houses of St. Petersburg, "Russia expresses her gratitude to the Emperor NICHOLAS I. for the 18th of February, 1855,"—the day of his death.—*Belgravia.*

A JAPANESE STORY.—In his attractive book, *The Capital of the Tycoon*, Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK tells a Japanese story of a good old couple who had a favorite dog, in which dwelt a beneficent spirit: "One day the dog led its master into a forest and showed him a hidden treasure. Now the old man must always be talking, and he told this afterward to a wicked neighbor, who made the dog take him to the same forest, but only found stones in the place where the treasure had been. Thereupon he killed the dog and buried him in the same place, at the foot of a tree. When the old man learnt this he cut down the tree, and made the branches into a little chapel in memory of the good dog, and out of the trunk he made a mortar to pound his rice in. So soon, however, as he began to use the mortar, he found that gold came out of it. The old man could not keep quiet, and his neighbor soon came to hear of that, and he sent at once to borrow the mortar. But he could get no gold out of it; so in his wrath he burnt it to ashes. The old man begged to have the ashes, and took them home; and the next night the dog appeared to him in a dream and told him to take the ashes of the mortar on the following day and stand on the highway with them; and when he should see a *daimio* pass by with his retinue, not to fall on his knees, but to answer the summons of the guards and say that he was a magician, and could cover dead trees in a moment with the most beautiful blossoms. The next day the old man did as the dog told him, and when the guards brought him before the *daimio*, he threw a handful of ashes into the air, upon which a tree growing near immediately began to blossom. Then the *daimio* was astonished and took the old man with him to his palace, and sent him away soon after with rich presents. When the envious neighbor heard of this, he again came to the old man, and begged to have at least the ashes of the mortar. So he gave them, and he tried to do the same with them as the old man had done. But this time there were no flowers, and the dust flew in the *daimio's* eyes; so the *daimio* cut down the poor man, and his guards cut off his head."

THE EFFECT OF A STATESMAN WRITING A NOVEL.—One thing is certain. During the first weeks of May all England will be occupied in a single absorbing employment. It will be reading Mr. DISRAELI'S new novel. Messrs. LONGMAN may find it desirable to guard their publishing offices in Paternoster-row by a strong body of Police. At MUDIE'S it will be necessary to form a *queue*, as at the doors of a French theater. Lord SHAFTESBURY and his friends of Exeter Hall will do well to take counsel together as to the propriety of postponing the May Meetings. Managers of more profane entertainments will perhaps find that it is not worth while to keep the play-houses open. Members of both Houses, instead of reading public bills, will be reading Mr. DISRAELI'S novel a first and second time, and referring it to extemporized Select Committees of talk and criticism; possibly it may even reach a third reading, and receive the Royal approval. If Mr. DISRAELI had announced that, on Monday, the 2d of May, he would sing at the Opera, dance on a tight-rope at the Crystal Palace, or preach a sermon at Mr. SPURGEON'S Tabernacle, popular surprise and curiosity would not be more strongly roused than they have been by the advertisement that on that day will be published, *Lothair*. By the Right Hon. B. DISRAELI, M. P. 3 vols. post 8vo."—*Saturday Review.*

AWFUL MENACE.—There has been assessing of damages in a case of breach of promise of marriage in the north of England—names are no object. Some of the gentleman's letters were edifying, though he did not write very good English. Among his wishes for the welfare of his (then) beloved is this:

"May the sun of glory shine around thy bed, and may the gate of honor, plenty and happiness forever be upon thee."

If the sun of glory is very bright, one of CHILD'S Night Lights might be preferable; and as to having a gate upon one, that is matter of taste—we should imitate the pig, which, according to the vulgar saying, makes under a gate more noise than aught but two pigs. We suspect, however, that the ardent party had been transcribing from an older writer. For, when he becomes natural, mark the transition:

"Emma, no one can speak the love I bear to you, and I hope you will cherish the same to make us both happy, and I should feel heart-broken if there should be a parting. Brandy and billiards would be my life then."

Brandy, if good, and taken in moderation, is a good familiar creature, and billiards, played in refined society (best with ladies in a country-house) may be indulgently spoken of. But the menace, in the sense of this Lover, is truly awful. That he might have the less to spend in so dreadful a manner, the jury mulcted him in the sum of £750. By the way, when women's rights are obtained, surely these actions will be abolished—a woman will scorn to ask money for the loss of such a trumpery thing as a husband. Love has been defined as an insane desire to maintain somebody else's daughter. We shall want a new definition.—*Punch.*

[This may be funny, but it is dreadfully improper in Mr. Punch to comment on letters which were "written privately." *Vide* the new code of newspaper morals propounded by the New-York *World.*]

BORN AT THE WRONG TIME.—Had ROUSSEAU written in 1870 instead of in 1760, his works would have occasioned little surprise or scandal, and he himself would perhaps have been considered as a brilliant, but somewhat superficial essayist. It may be said that the ideas contained in the *Contrat Social*, for instance, could not now appear with any pretence of originality. The ground has been too well worn. Granted; but how much is due to the man who first dared sow the seed which has brought forth fruit so plentifully? Objections such as were raised a hundred years ago would not now be dreamed of. Criticism would take a new line; attack the premises from which such conclusions were drawn, and point out flaws in the argument; or more probably sneer at the zeal and fervor of the author. But to burn the *Emile*, because it uprooted old ideas, or contained sentiments of rather too ambiguous a nature, would never enter any reasonable man's head. Blind reverence for authority, quâ authority, is dying out. People dare to talk of things in a manner calculated to make their grandfathers turn in their graves, could they listen. The old forms of the religious spirit—without which spirit we shall never live, let the forms take what shape they may—are losing their hold on men's minds. What is to take their place it yet remains to be seen. That we are entering upon a new era of thought seems quite evident. Whether, as M. COMTE and his school imply, the world is now to content itself with the creed of a social positivism, having science for its subject and humanity for its object; or whether an æsthetic culture is to modify all that remains crude and imperfect in man; or again, Christianity is to take a more expansive form than hitherto—these things are yet undecided. But by all the change is considered as at hand. Progress is an acknowledged law. We adapt ourselves to its mandates, and in turn are adapted by it to its workings. A larger sympathy, a wider belief, a nobler aim—these are inevitable. And this it is that men, struggling with themselves, have endeavored to teach. ROUSSEAU'S social equality and speculations are but his efforts to proclaim the brotherhood of man. Let that common unity once be felt and mutual aid will make the rest easy. A new life begins; one of action, not preaching. Many shudder at the thought of this change. But let such not be offended. The past has done its work well in furnishing the stepping-stones by which the future shall rise.—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

ABOUT MR. THACKERAY.—Mr. HODDER had frequent occasions for studying and admiring the warm humanity of THACKERAY'S nature. One morning, on arriving in Onslow-square, whither he had come at an early hour by appointment, Mr. HODDER was surprised to find the novelist pacing to and fro on the pavement before his house, and showing in his countenance the signs of acute mental disturbance. "Poor MAROCHETTI'S child is dying," the author of *Vanity Fair* observed; and having thus briefly declared the cause of his agitation, the satirist, to whom heartless people were ever ready to impute heartlessness, gave vent to his grief in tears. Not less characteristic of the affectionate and impulsive man of letters than this sorrow for a dying child, was the fervor with which, after reading the scene of little Paul's death in *Dombey and Son*, he exclaimed to Mr. MARK LEMON and Mr. HODDER, "There's no writing against such power as this—one has no chance! Read that chapter describing young Paul's death: it is unsurpassed—it is stupendous!" With equal force another page records how THACKERAY, while lacking the prudence and self-control to adopt a course of life favorable to his decaying health, had too much honesty to attempt to disguise from himself that his "dreadful illnesses" were due to self-indulgence. In reply to an inquiry whether he had taken the best medical advice to prevent the recurrence of his alarming seizures, he said to his amanuensis—

"What is the use of advice if you don't follow it? They tell me not to drink, and I *do* drink. They tell me not to smoke, and I *do* smoke. They tell me not to eat, and I *do* eat. In short, I do everything that I am desired not to do, and therefore what am I to expect?"

No one who saw much of THACKERAY in his later years will, on reading these words, fail to remember the comical earnestness with which he used to cry "Peccavi!" with respect to the habitual indiscretions that justified the expostulations and eventually fulfilled the gloomy predictions of his medical advisers.—*From a review in the Athenæum of "Memories of My Time," by George Hodder.*

LADIES' DRESSES.—We do not quite believe that Mme. OLLIVIER made in serious earnest the attempt to revolutionize fashion which the Parisians choose to ascribe to her, and which, they say, with a touch of malice, born partly of political spite and partly of genuine Parisian liking for anything that seems to favor license, has so egregiously failed. It is more probable she only remarked that she liked high dresses, more especially in such a Spring, and hoped that in her salon her friends would yield to her fancy; and the remark, which, even if directed against some of the great ladies of the Empire, was unassuming enough, was caught up by the host of men who in Paris or London are always hungry for a topic into which some flavor of impropriety can be infused, the main difference being that the Parisian quillman means to be improper and says so, while the Londoner means to be improper, and says he is so because he is so exceedingly strict. It is greatly to be wished that the story were true, not because of the special exercise of the power, but because of the immense utility which the new post of supreme Fashion Critic as distinct from Fashion Leader might possess. Men and prudes talk a great deal of nonsense about *décolletés* dresses. Meretriciousness consists in motive, and, within some well-understood limits which have a foundation deep down in nature, not in execution; and beauty is in inself not an evil, but a good. Dress within the same limits is a matter of convention, and the true rule of modesty is that which all women have accepted—not to be so exceptional as to make all other dresses suggest a meretricious thought. But on that side of the question, as on every other, it would be well if somebody either possessed or were invested with a kind of social veto upon preposterous or unbecoming or meretricious fashion, not only in women's dress, but in all matters of social etiquette. Queen VICTORIA, while visible to her subjects, exercised a good deal of authority over fashion in one or two respects; but as a rule Miss CHUDLEIGH beats Queen CAROLINE, even if she does not, as the CHUDLEIGH did, win the strawberry-leaf. The Empress dictated fashions, no doubt, to Europe within a few months of her marriage, and in spite of the angry resistance of the high French society, which has never recognized either her or her husband as persons of social tone, and while flocking to the reception of the Princess CLOTILDE, who is of a family that was great when CHARLEMAGNE died, pronounces her husband "bad form;" but then the Empress was a beauty, Parisienne to her toes, and had attracted the world with the strange romance of her story. Suppose she had been ugly, or what her free-thinking enemies call her now, "Spanish," or had lived anywhere but in Paris, or had possessed a taste less consonant with the taste of the hour, which tended toward rather florid luxury and expenditure for expenditure's sake, would she have succeeded in establishing her sway? We doubt it greatly; she failed in the one effort to which the epithet "Spanish" could be attached, the supersession of the bonnet by the mantilla, though the gain to all Europe would have been inexpressible; and she certainly could not have filled the rôle of supreme critic instead of leader, for criticism itself implies a latent dislike to the tendency of the moment, which in her would have been fatal. We need some one perhaps a little less highly placed, with the same hold over the world, and a higher intellect to play such a part—such a personage as the late Lady PALMERSTON might have been in England in the height of her power, if, in addition to her place in the world, her tact and her ability, she had been the most artistically-dressed beauty in the country. Even

then she might fail, as it would, we suppose, require a jury such as the Lady Patronesses once formed in London to have any chance of success—an Academy of Fashion, elected without voting by the majority of the influential women.—*The Spectator.*

THE EREMITE AND THE ANGEL.

[illegible] perfect knowledge, of tracing the ways and purposes of Divine Providence, [illegible] refers to a poem by PARNELL, [illegible] deal read and quoted. "An [illegible] disguise of a man," says NEWMAN, "steals a golden cup, strangles an infant, and throws a guide into the stream, and then explains to his horrified companion that acts which would be enormities in man are in him, as God's minister, deeds of merciful correction or of retribution." The story is older than PARNELL'S time. It is given in the *Philosophical Dialogues* of HENRY MORE, the platonist, at full length and in quaint language. Euistor, Philopolis and Philotheus are conversing:

Euistor—There is nothing can stand against the power of Philotheus his reasonings. His first was by far the most difficult problem of the two, and how easily has he solved it! The other, which is the more ordinary, never seemed to me to have the least force in it since I met with the story of the Eremite and the Angel.

Philopolis—I pray you, what story is that, Euistor?

Euistor—The story, then, in brief, is this: That a certain Eremite having conceived great jealousies touching the due administration of Divine Providence in external occurrences in the world, in this anxiety of mind was resolved to leave his cell and travel abroad, to see with his own eyes how things went abroad in the world. He had not gone half a day's journey but a young man overtook him and joined company with him, and insinuated himself so far into the Eremite's affection that he thought himself very happy in that he had got so agreeable a companion. Wherefore, resolving to take their fortunes together, they always lodged in the same house. Some few days' travel had overpast before the Eremite took notice of anything remarkable. But at last he observed that his fellow-traveler, with whom he had contracted so intimate a friendship, in an house where they were extraordinary well treated, stole away a gilt cup from the gentleman of the house, and carried it away with him. The Eremite was very much astonished with what he saw done by so fair and agreeable a person as he conceived him to be, but thought not yet fit to speak to him, or seem to take notice of it. And therefore they travel fairly on together as aforetimes, till night forced them to seek lodging. But they light upon such an house as had a very unhospitable owner, who shut them out into the outward court, and exposed them all night to the injury of the open weather, which chanced then to be very rainy. But the Eremite's fellow-traveler unexpectedly compensated his host's ill entertainment with no meaner reward than the gilt cup he had carried away from the former place, thrusting it in at the window when they departed. This the Eremite thought was very pretty, and that it was not covetousness but humor that made him take it away from the first owner. The next night where they lodged they were treated again with a deal of kindness and civility. But the Eremite observed with horror that his fellow-traveler, for an ill requital, strangled privately a young child of their so courteous host in the cradle. This perplext the mind of the poor Eremite very much; but, in sadness and patience forbearing to speak, he traveled another day's journey with the young man, and at evening took up in a place where they were more made of than anywhere hitherto. And because the way they were to travel the next morning was not so easy to find, the master of the house commanded one of the servants to go part of the way to direct them; whom, while they were passing over a stone bridge, the Eremite's fellow-traveler caught suddenly betwixt the legs and pitched him headlong from off the bridge into the river, and drowned him. Here the Eremite could have no longer patience, but flew bitterly upon his fellow-traveler for these barbarous actions, and renounced all friendship with him, and would travel with him no longer and keep him company. Whereupon the young man, smiling at the honest zeal of the Eremite, and putting off his mortal disguise, appeared as he was, in the form and luster of an angel of God, and told him that he was sent to ease his mind of the great anxiety it was encumbered with touching the Divine Providence. "In which," said he, "nothing can occur more perplexing and paradoxical that what you have been offended at since we two traveled together. But yet I will demonstrate to you," said he, "that all that I have done is very just and right. For, as for that first man from whom I took the gilded cup, it was a real compensation indeed for his hospitality, that cup being so forcible an occasion of the good man's distempering himself, and of hazarding his health and life, which would be a great loss to his poor neighbors, he being of so good and charitable a nature. But I put it into the window of that harsh and unhospitable man that used us so ill, not as a booty to him, but a plague and scourge to him, and for an ease to his oppressed neighbors, that he may fall into intemperance, disease and death itself. For I knew very well that there was that inchantment in this cup, that they that had it would be thus bewitched with it. And as for that civil person whose child I strangled in the cradle, it was in great mercy to him and no real hurt to the child, who is now with God. But if that child had lived, whereas this gentleman hitherto had been piously, charitably and devoutly given, his mind, I saw, would have unavoidably have sunk into the love of the world out of love to his child, he having had none before, and doting so hugely on it; and therefore, I took away this momentary life from the body of the child that the soul of the father might live forever. And for this last fact, which you so much abhor, it was the most faithful piece of gratitude I could do to one that had used us so humanly and kindly as that gentleman did. For this man, who by the appointment of his master was so officious to us as to show us the way, intended this very night ensuing to let in a company of rogues into his master's house, to rob him of all that he had, if not to murther him and his family." And having said thus he vanished. But the poor Eremite, transported with joy and amazement, lift up his hands and eyes to heaven, and gave glory to God, who had thus unexpectedly delivered him from any further anxiety touching the ways of His providence, and thus returned with cheerfulness to his forsaken cell, and spent the residue of his days there in piety and peace.

THE GUILLOTINE.—Two popular errors have long existed concerning the history of the guillotine. Its invention has been credited to one GUILLOTIN by name; and he is said to have lost his head in the machine. The second idea has so often been refuted that we need not further allude to it. With regard to the first, there are still doubts. Certainly GUILLOTIN did not invent the destroying angel; a mechanically-falling hatchet had been used, during the two centuries preceding its French adoption, by half the countries of Europe, even by England. But did he revive it or propose its employment to his Government? It is answered, No. One French writer denies him all participation in the questionable honor, and gives the sole credit of the proposal to the physician LOUIS, after whom the instrument was sometimes called *la petite-Louison;* while another party, wisely preferring a non-committal name, termed it the *coupe-tête*, which, by the way, was the nick-name of a French Judge of the Jeffrey type. The reason for the revival of this disputation has been the question of the painlessness and momentary effectiveness of the falling knife's operation. It is asserted that LOUIS advocated its use upon humane and physiological grounds; he knew that the death thereby must be instantaneous; that all feeling and intelligence must cease at the moment when the sanguine connection between the heart and the brain is severed. And it was the humanity of the process that ultimately carried it in the Assembly; for the discussion on the point was long, and nearly terminated by the adoption of the gallows. Said the law reporter of the time (1791): "The penalty of death ought to be exempt from torture and reduced to the simple privation of life; your committee think that decapitation is the nature of death which departs the least from this principle; death by hanging appears to be slower, and consequently more cruel." That LOUIS was correct in his conclusions has been within the past month approved by two physicians who [illegible] through the heat mist to sight that [illegible] which he shall never reach. But to [illegible] ordinary outward-bound passenger the [illegible] Sea is only one of the disagreeables to be submitted to on going to India. He blesses it with mosquitoes and the necessity of learning the Oordoo language; and being prepared beforehand with extremely light garments, he puts on the most ethereal costume that civilization or society permit, and gets through the hot passage without any great disturbance of his philosophy.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

[illegible] was simply one of stupor. It would require a long space to detail their tests of sensibility; but they were all neutral in result; and all completely negatived the absurd stories lately revived in connection with the lugubrious subject. One thing only made the inanimate facial muscles twitch, and that was electricity; but it is certain that this was no voluntary movement, for, when the skull was sawn asunder and the brain removed, there was still a quivering in the feature to which the current was immediately applied.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

THE IRRESPONSIBLE AMATEUR.—He was seen with his opera-glass and captain's biscuit seated on a commanding eminence, watching the attack on the Malakoff. He is found cold and stiff on the highest peaks of the Alps. He is picked up in small pieces at the foot of the rocky precipice. He descends from the skies in a balloon in the midst of astonished reapers in peaceful fields. In the dead of the night he flies through our startled streets on a fire-engine; and such is his zeal, that his face exhibits blank disappointment if the long-desired conflagration has been subdued. He feels your pulse, makes a rapid diagnosis of your complaint, and gravely hands you, from a mysterious box, a globule of pulsatilla with a doll's tea-spoon. On the sea, 'far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam,' he is to be found in blue trousers and oil-skin hat, talking about 'heaving down the tack,' and 'hauling aft the sheet,' ready to set the navy and merchant service to rights with his superior knowledge. He is to be heard as a preacher, spouting from pulpit and platform to audiences that entirely agree with him, and appear to have been long since converted to his views. He wanders about the country lecturing and giving funny readings on the smallest provocation, till his restless walking and talking have been said to be a human development of the foot-and-mouth disease. So inevitable is the amateur becoming, and so extensive the range of his operations, that the time is not distant when the greatest mark of distinction to which a gentleman can aspire will be to be pointed out as "the man who does nothing."—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

LIFE AT NICE.—The British colony holds its own with characteristic vigor; chops and steaks are valiantly consumed on the shores of the Mediterranean, and amid the olives and the vines you may hear the pleasant chatter of picnic-parties, whose liking for champagne does not render them altogether faithless to Allsopp and Bass. No visitor need trouble himself about his French. Nor is it likely that the town will ever go entirely out of fashion. As a health resort it may have been preposterously overpraised; but it is, after all, one of the very few stations of the kind where you can get the comforts and conveniences of city-life. Even should the doctors cease to send those patients there who are in an advanced state of illness, there will always be a sufficient number of valetudinarians, of hypochondriacs, and of persons in the earlier stages of consumption, to form a sort of nucleus round which society can gather. Few persons came to Nice alone; the invalid has usually some relation or friend with him; and even a relation or a friend stands in need of a little occasional amusement. Hence, while a place like Mentone frightens many people away by the mournful and depressing spectacle it exhibits—the melancholy daily march up and down the Parade of persons in whose faces you cannot fail to read Death—death certain and speedy—the comparative gaiety of Nice has a strong attraction for all whose case is not yet absolutely hopeless. At Nice there is always something to see, something to do; and—which is of no slight importance, after all—something to eat. At most of the other resorts along the western Riviera, there is an utter absence of amusement, in the ordinary sense of that word, and the dietary cannot be compared to that of Nice.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

A HARD VOYAGE.—The sad story of the *Diamond* shows that, even on the much-frequented route from Liverpool to New-York, the sail alone is but an uncertain reliance in case of mishap. This vessel, commanded by Capt. TRALE, left the great English port on the 7th of November, 1836, with an ample supply of food and water for a voyage across the Atlantic to New-York, thence down the American sea-board to Charleston, and finally back to Liverpool. But on Christmas Eve, when well on toward the place of her destination, the *Diamond* encountered a storm which carried away all the three topmasts, and these in falling snapped off the main and fore yards. So severe was the shock that the timbers were in many places loosened, the cargo shifted about, the water-casks started, the provision-casks were stove in, and the vessel shipped much water. The wind was then favorable for a week; but on New-year's-day it turned dead against them, and the *Diamond* was drifting about during the whole of January. So early as the first week in December, Capt. TRALE had foreseen the probability of a tediously-prolonged voyage, and had warned all on board to be prudent and careful of the provisions. The occurrence of the disaster on Christmas Eve led to a reduction of the chief cabin rations to a level with those of the steerage passengers. There were 180 passengers, and a crew that raised the number of souls to considerably more than 200, in a ship under-provisioned, for nearly all the passengers were to land at New-York, and the calculation as to food had been based on the supposition that there would be few persons beside the crew on the coasting voyage to Charleston, and the home voyage to Liverpool. The crew were placed on very short allowance, till they reached port. But the steerage passengers were distressingly placed. The *Diamond* was one among many vessels in which, at that time, the emigrants had to rely pretty much on their own resources for food. When these resources were getting low, all scraps of food were eagerly treasured up; potato-peelings and cabbage-stumps were prizes; flour was sold by the shilling, the crown, and at last by the half sovereign, per pint, to some of the passengers who had money to spare. Matters went at length so far that a pound sterling was offered and refused for a roasted potato! No wonder that, after a voyage of a hundred days from Liverpool, when the *Diamond* entered New-York in the first week of February, Capt. TRALE had to report the death of some of his passengers through insufficiency of food.

FROM INDIA TO ENGLAND BY OVERLAND ROUTE.—Saddest of all the sights that can be seen on board a homeward-bound steamer is that of some invalid—some soldier of civilization who has been struck down in the struggle against that insidious foe, climate—brought there on the bare chance that he may survive the voyage and, England once reached, recover. It may be that the invalid is a wife who has lingered too long by the side of her husband, or a father who has stayed on, contrary to all medical advice, that one year more that kills so many who might, flying in time, live for some time to come. Brought on board, the only chance for her or him is that sea-air will bring some degree of strength before the Red Sea is reached. In the Arabian Sea, in the Bay of Bengal, and in the Indian Ocean, fresh breezes fan the wan and sickly cheek, and the heat is rarely excessive. But passing through the Gate of Tears into the terrors of the Red Sea trip, the race with death is a losing one unless strength has been given to endure it. Hereaway it is often a struggle with those in full health to breathe; people of both sexes make it the study of their daily existence to discover the place where the heat is least intolerable; and men, women and children crowd the deck at night—sleeping (or trying to sleep) upon mattresses and rugs spread on sky-light benches, and the planks. To sit in the saloon without a punkah is intolerable. To live in the small cabins below is an impossibility. And, when the season is at the worst, the feelings of sensitive passengers, already sufficiently moved by selfish motives, are kept the more keenly alive by the spectacle of stout gentlemen staving off heat apoplexy from moment to moment by the constant application of ice and wet cloths to the head. Many succumb to the trials of this melancholy sea; the waves that we read of as covering the hosts of Pharaoh are too often the grave of the Anglo-Indian who looks in [illegible] the Government or the people of America forgets [illegible] the hour of returning prosperity those who defended them in the time of peril!

FINE ARTS.

The Spring Exhibition of the Academy of Design—Second Notice—The Landscapes and the Sculpture.

From last week we continue our notice of the pictures now on exhibition at the Academy of Design. We may mention here that the largest paintings are, as a general thing, placed in the south room, simply because it is the most spacious, and consequently best fitted to accommodate them. This room is not, as many persons seem to suppose, devoted to the exhibition of the finest pictures in the collection, though it so happens that on the present occasion many, if not all, of the best paintings will be found there. Visitors, however, who inspect the pictures in the south room only, to the neglect of the others, will miss seeing some of the gems of the collection.

THE LANDSCAPES.

A second and subsequent view of some of the lions of the exhibition serve but to confirm the opinion of them previously expressed. "The After Glow" is undoubtedly the finest example of Mr. CHURCH'S style that he has yet produced. Grand in composition as it is fine in treatment, and containing effects that few other artists would dare to attempt the delineation of, "The After Glow" may fairly be considered as the finest landscape that has yet been produced on this side of the Atlantic. Less grand than Mr. CHURCH'S picture, Mr. WYANT'S "Changeful Day" is quite as true to nature, as fine in color and as tender in sentiment. Of Mr. BIERSTADT'S "Sierra Nevada" subsequent views do not lead us to think better than at first. Fine as it is, and wonderful in the elaboration of details, its dead white and steel blue tints give it a cold and artificial look. Like the face of some proud beauty—"faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null," we may wonder at it, perhaps admire, but we cannot fall in love with it. It looks indeed rather as if intended for an illustration of some fairy tale, than a portraiture of the stern beauty of the Sierra Nevadas.

But there are other pictures than these in the Exhibition quite well worthy of notice. Mr. WILES' "Blustering Day" (No.167) is one of them. A lonely cottage, a wood, a few figures, and some three feet of snow make up the picture. The effect of the wind on the snow is well represented. The powdery particles are flying through the air, and we can feel that it is indeed a "Blustering Day;" but the color of the snow is not quite truthful, we think. A companion piece is Mr. MCENTEE'S "October Snow," (No.185,) which is fine in sentiment, but, at the same time, worse in color than the preceding picture. When viewed from a considerable distance, the effect is, however, pleasing. Mr. WILLIAM MCGRATH has three pictures in the exhibition, (Nos. 191, 267, and 269). No. 269, "By that Lake whose Gloomy Shore, &c.," is, perhaps, the best. The light is well managed and the general effect good. No. 198, "Valley of Schuytz, Switzerland," by CLINTON OGILVIE, is a promising effort. The foreground is well painted. The light on the trees in front and on the black water of the river is most effectively managed, and the color is generally good, but the mountains are decidedly strange in form and too cloud-like. Nevertheless, this is a strong and good picture. No. 195, "Nutting Time," by J. R. BREVOORT, is pleasing and truthful, though one has to look at it some time before discovering why the artist named it as he has done. Mr. E. D. NELSON has the "Mountain Glade," (No. 1,) a small, carefully-painted, and pleasing picture, but which reminds us too much of similar scenes by other artists. Mr. KRUSEMAN VAN ELTEN sends a stronger picture than we have hitherto noticed from his pencil. It is entitled "The Grove in the Heath," (No. 168.) The foreground is exceedingly good. The foliage is carefully studied, and the color truthful. "Bear River Notch," (No. 211,) by Mr. JAMES FAIRMAN, though pleasing in some respects, and carefully painted, is somewhat tame and wanting in perspective. There is but little difference between the foreground and the middle distance. "Lake Champlain," (No. 366,) by A. D. SHATTUCK, is not as good a picture by many degrees as Mr. SHATTUCK can paint. There is a fine light upon the water, and the perspective is finely managed, but that is about all that can be said in praise of it. No. 315, "The Narrows from Staten Island," is a painful picture by Mr. CROPSEY. We will say no more of it than that we are heartily sorry to see that Mr. CROPSEY appears to have lost that knowledge of art which he undoubtedly once possessed. Mr. EDWARD GAY'S "Late Afternoon" (No. 322) and Mr BRISTOL'S "Shades of Evening" (No. 323) hang close together. The first is a pleasant picture to look upon, though it hardly bears out its name. The latter is one of Mr. BRISTOL'S best efforts, and though not a first-class picture, is a truthful and feeling one. Near the ceiling hangs No. 349—"A Gypsy Camp," by A. MELROSE, a new name to us. The picture is painted in the style common in England fifty or seventy-five years ago. It is pleasing in composition and color, but the light of the fire is too widely distributed. Figures which should be in shade are brought prominently forward. The effect would have been heightened by confining the light within stricter bounds. No. 353, "A View of Philadelphia," by EDWARD MORAN, does not strike us as equal to the artist's reputation. Our notice of the landscapes, for the present, may be concluded by a reference to the "Studies," all of which will be found in the corridor. We are not surprised to find that many of them are more vigorous and truer to nature in every way than are the finished pictures by the same artists. Among the best are eight by K. VAN ELTEN, three by A. W. THOMPSON, one of which is particularly fine, seven or eight by WILLIAM HART, one by J. W. MARSHALL and one by A. B. DURAND. Mr. WINSLOW HOMER, too, has several very characteristic sketches.

OTHER PICTURES.

Most noticeable in the north room is No. 163, a large picture by EDWARD MORAN, illustrative of portions of the thirty-eighth chapter of Job. It comprises merely some well painted water and rocks, with clouds and darkess above. It hardly creates the impression which such a picture should. The effect would have been greatly increased by giving larger space to the water. As it is, the "proud waves" seem to have been stayed rather too abruptly. Mr. KENSETT has three pictures in the exhibition. Mr. KENSETT'S pictures are very pretty in color, and very nice in execution, but still one gets tired of looking eternally at blue skies and seas, and brown rocks and sand. Mr. KENSETT doubtless can give us something in the way of marine views, different to what he has already painted so many, many times over. In animal portraiture the collection is conspicuously deficient. We have Mr. TAIT'S "Mexican Dog," (No. 329,) Mr. AMES' "My Dog Tip," (No. 156,) and Mr. EDWIN FORBE'S "Head of a Short Horn Bull," (No. 248.) The last is decidedly the best. It is a careful study and good in expression. The texture of the hair, however, is rather too silky. Mr. TAIT'S dog has a stiff and wooden look. The same fault cannot be found with his ducks, in "Our Pets," (No. 290,) a joint production by himself and Mr. J. M. HART. They are capitally painted. No. 246, "The Orange Girl," by F. AUGERO, is pleasing in expression and color. Mr. GEORGE H. HALL'S "Trying His Luck," (No. 317,) a Spanish scene, of course, representing a group of children playing at a game of chance, is pleasing in color, as all his pictures are, but the faces of the group, in spite of difference of form and complexion, have too strong a resemblance. And then the children, instead of appearing interested in the game, are gazing into vacancy. The drawing, too, is not quite correct. Of Mr. E. W. PERRY'S pictures, "Huldy" and "The Story of the Tiles," we have already spoken; both are exceedingly good in expression and color. Mr. GUY'S, "Little Stranger" (No. 12) has also been referred to. The perspective is wonderful and the color bright and pure. Mr. GUY, judging from this picture, would excel most of our artists in the painting of interiors should he turn his attention to that branch of the art. No. 300, "The Reluctant Bride," is by J. G. BROWN. The lady's satin dress is very nicely painted; her face is not. No. 253, "The Bravo," by VICTOR NEHLIG, is in the artist's best style. The hired assassin, with drawn dag[illegible]

"THE BROKEN SOLDIER."

The Work of the Ladies' Union Relief Association—Going About Doing Good—Scenes and Incidents in the Labor of Love.

No sight can be more grateful to the true lover of his race than that of a few noble women going about among the sick, the distressed and the dying with the ministrations of tenderness and care, at times and in places where they are most needed and least expected. Among the many sad legacies of the recent war to the people of this country is that of the broken-down veterans who came out of the conflict forever unfitted for labor in the multifarious occupations of a time of peace. The strength of their hands had hitherto been their sole capital in the business of life, and it was an all-sufficient reliance for the support of themselves and their families, but now it is gone, and, in many instances, nothing is left but a few months of wasting disease and a pauper's death. We have had frequent occasion to revert to the fact that while the people of this country are theoretically grateful and considerate toward those who gave their lives or their strength in the service, little has been done for the care of those who are the involuntary and unwilling pensioners on public or private bounty. In this State there is no home where the scarred and broken veterans who had no dependence but their own lost resources can go and live their few remaining days in comfort or die amid kindly and consoling attentions, with the assurance that their shattered remains will be decently laid away for their final repose.

"On some fond breast the parting soul relies,
Some pious drops the closing eye requires."

While there has been no administration by the State on this legacy of the war, a few ladies in this City have taken upon themselves some of the sacred duties accompanying the bequest. We have already spoken of the association which they have formed, and the nature of the work which they have assumed, and now propose to take the reader with one of these gentle philanthropists on her round of visits for a single morning.

First she enters the somewhat gloomy portals of a City Hospital, and quietly makes her way to one of the distant wards. On a low pallet in this chamber of the dying is a wasted form which once wore the army blue, and carried a musket with as much vigor and pride as the stoutest in the ranks. His home was in the bonny land of the heather and the broom, and in the country to which he gave all the vigor of his life he has no friend to attend him through his weary, lingering days. Sad, indeed, was his prospect in this public asylum, among nurses and attendants whose care showed but the lukewarm kindness of official duty, until a stranger came with gentle ministrations of a true loving kindness. Now he was accustomed to look forward to her visits with a [illegible]weary, grateful anxiety, and when the quiet step neared his couch he opened his eyes and a smile for a [illegible]moment overcame the pain and the sadness on his pallid face. She asks tenderly how he has felt since last she saw him, and what he thinks would give him ease or comfort. A few delicacies to tempt his appetite are produced, kind inquiries are made of the physician and the nurse, and then for a little time the gentle missionary sits at the low couch and talks cheerfully of the past and future, leaving the painful present to its own too eloquent modes of speech. She knows and he knows that he can never leave his bed but for one more lowly still, and all that can be done is to make his little remnant of life as comfortable and cheerful as possible. He is happy during these kindly visits of his unknown friend, and finds a pensive comfort in the assurance that when he is borne from the hospital to the grave it shall be with all the ceremonies of a Christian funeral, and his last message will go safely over the Atlantic to the humble Scottish home. Since this morning visit of ours, dear reader, the body of this poor soldier has been borne to Green-Wood Cemetery and buried at the expense of the strangers who sought him out in his time of need.

Our next visit is to a soldier's home, if that may be called a home where there is no comfort, no cheerfulness, and nothing but want and suffering. Here is one who but a few years ago was a sturdy mechanic, living with his family in comfort and happiness. He has been through the fiery ordeal of the war, and it has left him blind and a constant sufferer from a gangrened sore which refuses to be healed. One of his children is away at school, and two others are living with distant relatives to relieve the straitened household of their trifling expense. All day long his wife is away working for a slender pittance that they may live on from day to day, while he remains in this wretched room in solitary agony. There is nothing here but what is required by the necessities of abject poverty, except the few tempting delicacies and appliances of comfort brought by our companion and guide. For while there is sunshine in the dingy room, and the blind sufferer becomes almost cheerful. The means of the visitor are scanty, but she sees to it that nothing shall be wanting which may mitigate the suffering of the invalid, and assures him that his family shall not want. He is receiving from a grateful country $8 a month in half-yearly payments. He is assured that the Association is making an effort to obtain for him a larger pension, and, if successful, will be able from its own funds to add sufficient to enable his wife to remain at home. To this comforting assurance and the other words of cheer of his newly-found friend he responds with a heartfelt "God bless you," while the tears roll from his sightless eyes, and the messenger of this beneficent Association goes on her way with errands of mercy to others who have learned to watch for her coming.

She enters the lodgings of a young man of twenty-five, whose emaciated form, constantly shaken by a feeble cough, shows that he has long been a victim of consumption, without hope of life and yet kept on the confines of death month after month. He has a sister almost as dependent as himself, and but for the care of this Association they would often have been without a shelter for their heads. It took them in charge some time ago and had a claim filed for an invalid pension for the young man, but not a cent has been received as yet. It is the constant care of these charitable ladies that the brother and sister shall not fall into abject want, and they have the reward of the constant blessing of two grateful hearts.

From this humble abode we make our way to a distant tenement-house. In a narrow attic we find a large family. The father has been unable to work for five years, and for a long time past has suffered intensely. The utmost efforts of the other members of the household were insufficient for even the most scanty subsistence, and yet no pension from the Government has ever been received. Medical aid was beyond the means of the family, and comfort in that household had become but a memory of the past when this beneficent Association found them out. Now their actual necessities are relieved, and the sick man has the care and advice of a good physician.

One more visit completes the impressive lesson of our morning's walk. Crossing the City we seek out the sick chamber of another of those whose strength, whose all, has been given to the service of the country, with no recompense but a life of suffering and the still greater agony of seeing their wives worn out in the forlorn effort to fill their places, and their children not only growing up without the means of education and a preparation for a better future, but enduring the pangs of abject poverty and pining for want of the absolute necessaries of life. The man before us shows signs of having been strong and intellectual, equal to any of the emergencies of life and ambitious for its achievements, until all his hopes were shattered with the loss of his youthful vigor. A pale, care-worn, but patient wife, and five fine-looking children surround him, his own frail support instead of the recipients of a father's and a husband's care and protection. Without the Ladies' Relief Association this excellent family must have led a life of utter misery, and nothing but beggary or starvation could have been their lot.

These are but a few instances in many of the scenes which these ladies find in their ministry of love, and hundreds of cases equally pitiful are doubtless beyond their reach and beyond their knowledge. What they can do they are doing, but they need more help and encouragement. Others who choose to join the benevolent sisterhood may here enter an ample field for effort which will find its own most perfect reward, and those who have means to bestow cannot find a more appropriate channel through which to bestow them for the alleviation of want and suffering. The City, the State, and the country, too, have many duties unperformed and pledges unfulfilled to these men who in the hour of need sacrificed that which is the foundation of everything in life, and without which life is but a prolonged misery. Shall it be said that

named by that nation—the name, according to SCHOOLCRAFT, being "descriptive of its various scenes and windings." No Indian name for the City of Hudson has yet been found, although doubtless one exists.

SENATOR BROWNLOW.

He Gives His Views of Journalism in Tennessee, and Adds a Hint or Two Respecting the Political Situation.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, April 11, 1870.

WM. RULE, ESQ.: I have received the first number of your new paper, the Knoxville *Chronicle*, and I have examined it with care. It is quite a readable weekly, and I would like to see it in every Republican family in the State. The type and paper are good, the selections are judicious, and the mechanical part of it well executed. Inclosed I send you the names of three subscribers, and I will hand you the money when I see you.

Having now spoken of the good qualities of your newspaper, I must say a word of its bad qualities. It is too mild in its tone, and altogether too conciliatory, considering the party with which you have to deal, and how violent and hostile toward the loyal people that party is. We have Gov. SENTER with us, and, as I am told, he has been before the Reconstruction Committee of the House His testimony is said to have been strong against the Kuklux party, and altogether satisfactory to the Republicans. I expect the Committee of the House to report a bill looking to the reconstruction of Tennessee. We propose to wipe out the Legislature, and the late Convention, and order an election of a new Legislature under the old law, and with a new registration, leaving the Executive and Judiciary undisturbed. The bill will meet with opposition in the House from the Democracy and the tender-footed Republicans, but will nevertheless pass. In the Senate, we will have less trouble, as we are divided politically, sixty Republicans to ten Democrats. They will, of course, go on to elect Judges in Tennessee. What Gov. SENTER will feel it his duty to do, I am unable to say, but if I were Governor, I would refuse to commission their Judges and other officers. That party have made a great noise over the increase of the State debt by the issuance of bonds to pay the five years' interest they had repudiated by the rebellion, and bonds issued under my administration to put our railroads in order. They call it the Brownlow despotism, extravagance and swindling. They promised to wipe out Radicalism, and renew an era of prosperity. What have they done? Are they building up the towns and waste places? Is real estate and rents advancing or falling off? Let the mechanics and day laborers of Knoxville answer the question. The fifth month of the present session is passing off rapidly, and I am pleased to be able to inform you that I am the only man in the Senate who has never been absent a day. I make no speeches, but the yeas and nays show me to be always right, voting for extreme Radical measures. If I had not lost my voice, it is likely I would be talking, too, though we have quite too much talking in both Houses.

The death of Gen. THOMAS has cast quite a gloom over the whole country. The country seems now to appreciate him. Why not? I hold that he was the greatest man of the war, and the only General of whom it can be in truth said he never lost a battle nor made a mistake. I have extended this letter beyond what I had intended, and therefore hasten to a close.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Help for Friendless Men and Women.

Among the auxiliary operations of the City Mission, not the least important is the Free Reading-room for Men, where not only the daily newspapers and writing materials are furnished, but where meals and lodgings are also freely given to any unfortunate, friendless stranger who is seeking employment. Two houses—Nos. 510 Pearl-street and 316 Water-street—are fitted and furnished, and occupied for these purposes, and every day scores of men, young and old, avail themselves of the opportunity of reading the paper, or writing a letter, or consulting the missionary, or obtaining assistance.

The missionary in charge has just reported for the month past, at the Water-street house 114 men have been received, and 882 lodgings and 1,594 meals given. At the Pearl-street house 191 men have been received, and 3,983 lodging and 3,011 meals given. Two-thirds of the men have succeeded in securing employment, and have left the houses, feeling grateful for the important help given them in their time of need. Any one who sees the crowd of poor strangers and unfortunate, friendless men constantly drifting through our streets, and feels for their forlorn condition, will rejoice at the practical Christian philanthrophy which has opened a temporary refuge and shelter, and which affords them an opportunity of looking up their friends or of seeking employment and taking a new start in life.

It was not without reason that the ancient law said, "Thou shalt not oppress a stranger, for ye know the heart of a stranger, seeing ye were strangers in the land of Egypt," and there are very few who cannot remember some personal experience as strangers, and who will be glad to recognize their obligation to care for others in similar circumstances. Any who wish to contribute to these useful operations may send in their donations to the Assistant Treasurer, No. 80 Bible-house.

Another worthy organization is the Helping Hand Association, which is designed for the benefit of women, and gives them sewing one day in the week—whereby they may earn needed garments at cost, and groceries at wholesale prices. At one of the City mission chapels, during the season just past, more than two hundred worthy poor women participated in these benefits, and a great amount of good was accomplished in a variety of ways.

Poisoned Cheese—Unpleasant Results of the Freak of an Avaricious Huckster.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, April 23.

On Thursday a huckster named JAMES PATTON was hired by a merchant on Delaware-avenue to haul away and bury some cheese which was in the establishment. He loaded his cart and drove off. While driving down town he thought it would be a good idea to endeavor to dispose of the worthless article at a low figure. Accordingly he entered a small street in the lower portion of the city named Charles, and commenced disposing of the hitherto unmerchantable article at ten cents per pound. A number of families purchased the cheese and ate freely of it. In a short time they were attacked with vomiting and purging, and experienced all the symptoms attendant on cholera morbus.

Mrs. ANDREWS, residing at No. 1,140 Charles-street, stated that she had never been in the habit of purchasing from hucksters, her husband giving her orders to the contrary; but her attention being called to this cheese, she thought it was a bargain, and therefore purchased some of it. The cheese was somewhat mouldy, and she made mention of the fact to PATTON, who said that the "mouldiness" only existed in the center, and did not injure the cheese; she gave some of it to her children and ate some herself. In a short time the whole family were attacked with vomiting and a deathly sickness, and she thought for a time that they would all die. Her daughter SUSANNA lay in convulsions the whole night, and the rest of her family were almost similarly affected. Almost all the families in Hoy-street were poisoned by the same article. One lady stated that her whole family, consisting of five persons, were all attacked with vomiting and purging, and she was forced to call in the family physician.

The Salinas Plains in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The immense pasture lands of California, where the soil has never been turned, are a constant source of astonishment to strangers, and more particularly those from the Old World accustomed to over taxed and over populated countries. Instead of the closely-fenced fields, divided and subdivided among a peasantry who can scarcely glean a subsistence from the exhausted soil, broad plains stretching away for miles, and with fences only at long distances, so long, indeed, that the inclosed space between them would form a large estate for a continental nobleman, meet the eye. The features of the country are a succession of valleys and mountains. Now on the summit of one range of hills and another rises up, as jagged and bold, a dozen miles distant, with between them these long, narrow valleys, so wonderfully productive, so rich in every natural beauty.

Among these pasture lands, over which immense herds of cattle roam year after year, the Salinas Plains are not the least remarkable. They run between the Coast Range and Gavilan Mountains, with the Salinas River running through at the base of the former hills. The river is a shallow, rapid stream, with a sandy bed and crumbling banks, into which, after heavy rains, it makes no slight inroad. The plain is wonderfully level, and, with the exception of a few acres here and there which have been used for potatoes, and occasionally grain, the plow has never entered the dark rich soil. The canyons leading through the hills are more like an English park, where every art has been used to plant the trees and direct the course of the brook, so as to make the landscape more beautiful than a wild where nature alone has arranged the clusters of oak, trained the sycamores into shaded avenues and wound the stream cunningly around the roots of old trees and through sloping lawns and over miniature cataracts, forming an attractive whole which not wealth and art combined might ever approach. In riding over this plain one encounters immense hecatombs of the bones and skulls of cattle, which the wasteful owners in early times used to slaughter for the hides and tallow. The largest cattle owners in this district at present are DUNPHY & HILDRETH, whose ranch is situated on the banks of the Salinas. They employ some fifteen or twenty vaqueros to drive and pick out bullocks for the city markets. The vaquero is a curious being, who passes the main portion of his existence on horseback, who sleeps rarely under any roof but the open sky, and who never becomes rich—although he receives good wages for his services in the field. From the day when he was first able to toddle about he has had a lariat in his hand, and constant practice has given him a remarkable dexterity in its use. When the vaqueros of Salinas Plains have got together thirty or forty dollars, they quietly retire from work, and direct their steps to Natividad, a little town situated at the entrance of the plains. Here they drink and smoke, dance the fandango, and sleep in the sun until their funds are exhausted, when they again return to work. The Indians are much more attached and faithful than the Mexicans, never deserting the ranch of their employe, for whom they have worked for any extended period.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A new galvanometer has been invented by M. BOURBOUZE, of Paris.

Mr. DISRAELI was offered £10,000 for his new novel, *Lothair*, and £4,000 for its use in a periodical.

The Turkish Government has decided on establishing a registration of births throughout the Empire.

Mrs. FAWCETT is to lecture in Dublin on the "Electoral Disabilities of Women."

The personalty of the late Lord DERBY has been sworn under a quarter of a million. His Irish estates go to his second son.

Abbé COPPI, the Italian historian, has died at Rome, at the age of eighty-seven.

Count BISMARCK intends to compel the railroad companies to provide fourth-class carriages for the working people.

Three hundred and seventy-seven emigrants left Marseilles for South America in March.

It is stated that M. DE PRESSENSE has converted Father HYACINTHE to Protestantism, and that the latter is about to be married.

For the satisfaction of its readers, an English journal mentions the fact that a dangerous lunatic, having escaped from Paris, is "somewhere" in London.

A London tavern-keeper announces: "On view, for a few days only, the head of TRAUFMAN, preserved in spirits."

A dispatch from Bombay, dated 6th April, 1:35, reached London at 1 P. M., thus beating the sun by thirty-five minutes.

The Empress of Austria is to receive the Pope's golden rose.

An American by the name of STONE has slashed with his sword nearly all his fellow students at Heidelberg, and the University authorities have been obliged to "shut down" on his dueling.

Col. H. PONSONBY succeeds the late Gen. GREY as Private Secretary to the Queen.

Small-pox still rages in Paris, 103 deaths occurring in one week.

Six Austrian war steamers, to be completed before 1871, are now being constructed at Trieste.

Pauperism is on the increase in London. For the fourth week in March, the total number of persons in receipt of relief were 163,677 males and 151,803 females.

The earlier scenes of *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* refer to the old cathedral city of Rochester.

Baron DE WERTHER, instead of having the small-pox, as reported, was troubled with chicken-pox of the mildest description. His medical attendant prescribed for him "a carriage airing," which would not indicate a dangerous disease.

The Père GRATRY, who has just been nominated DIRECTOR of the Academy, is renowned for his absence of mind. One day when he was going to the Sorbonne, where he lectured on theology, he imagined that he had forgotten his watch, and took it out of his pocket to see if he had time to go home and fetch it.

The Opposition leaders in the British

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1870.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Another collision on an English railway occurred yesterday on the Great Northern Road. The cars were badly smashed, and one man was killed....The recent Fenian panic in London arose from information filed with the Chief of Police that a large number of Fenians with "incendiary designs" had arrived from America....The trustees of the Peabody Fund decline to purchase the Magdalen Hospital ....The money market closed quiet last evening ....The Mordaunt divorce suit will not be disposed beyond next Wednesday....The noted [illegible] Gown, sold by Sir JOSEPH HAWLEY TO a Parisian Company, is to enter the great race in Paris for the gold cup....One-third of the guests at the British charity ball held in Paris recently, it is said, were Americans....Great demonstrations of rejoicing were made in Liverpool at the arrival at that city of the *City of Brussels* last evening.... The Imperial decree in reference to the election to be held in France on the 5th of May was published yesterday in Paris. The decree gives the text of the Senatus Consultum, and, in addition, such directions as are necessary as to the way in which the election is to be carried on. A proclamation from the Emperor will appear today and be placarded throughout the Empire. The Legitimists have resolved to vote "No," while the Labor societies of Paris have issued a manifesto to members to abstain from voting altogether. The organ of the Left Center advocates voting "Yes." ...On Friday a grand reunion of workmen was held in Paris, and resolutions favoring a general strike adopted....Prof. BORILLI, at Marseilles, has discovered a new planet. The Roman Police are reported as active in destroying the pamphlets against the infallibility dogma. The photographs of the authors have also been seized. In Constantinople the Armenian manifesto, relative to the Ecumenical Council, which was posted on a church, was torn down, and the troops were called out to prevent a riot. In Tyrol, Austria, there is a strong movement for secession from the Church in case the dogma is accepted by the Council.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday was not in session. In the House, the Senate amendment to the income-tax bill was reported back and debated at length. The House finally refused to concur, and also refused to ask for a Committee of Conference. The bill allowing the title to the Arkansas Hot Springs to be decided by the Court of Claims was, after some further discussion, passed by a vote of 95 to 54. A resolution was adopted that leave of absence heretofore granted to members for an indefinite period, should in no case extend beyond Monday, May 2, unless hereafter otherwise ordered. Mr. PECK, member elect from the Tenth Ohio District, in place of Mr. HOAG, deceased, was sworn in, and took his seat. The Tariff bill was not taken up. A Committee of Conference was appointed on the census, and at 4 P. M. the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, during the morning session, a bill was passed establishing a Police force in Richmond County. The bill to enlarge the Champlain Canal, after a long discussion, was rejected. At the afternoon session, the Central Railway Palace-car bill was passed to a third reading, as were a number of other bills. Among the bills finally passed were the following: Incorporating Long Island City; making it a misdemeanor to injure telegraph lines; and incorporating a number of institutions and associations in this City. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

In the Assembly, the following bills, among others, were passed: Repealing the Registry law throughout the State, except in New-York; amending the Election law giving colored people the same rights as white voters; the annual State Tax bill; incorporating the Brooklyn Underground Railway; granting lands under water to Yonkers; amending the act securing a just division of assets of debtors to their creditors; authorizing a double track on the Newtown and Brooklyn Railroad; prescribing the manner of electing jurors in this City; opening West-avenue in Long Island City; grading and paving Dock-street, Brooklyn; legislating out of office certain members of the Brooklyn Water and Sewer Commissions; and the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railway bill with the Senate amendments authorizing the Commissioners of Public Works instead of the Sheriff to sell the franchise. At the afternoon session a long debate occurred in reference to an attack made on the Clerk of the House by the correspondent of a New-York paper, a resolution of investigation was adopted, but the Committee appointed thereby was finally discharged. A resolution was adopted calling for a return from the Governor of the Funding bill to allow an amendment that it be submitted to the people in November instead of May. Bills were passed Incorporating the Bar Association of the City; Improving Prospect Park, Brooklyn; Incorporating the House of Evangelists of New-York, and Regulating the Employment of Car Conductors and Drivers in Brooklyn. The Charity bill was made the special order for to-morrow. At the evening session more bills were passed, including one limiting the expenditures for the improvement of Central Park avenue, Westchester County, to $15,000 per mile, and $6,000 for a bridge.

GENERAL.

The remains of the late Minister BURLINGAME were interred with appropriate honors at Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston, yesterday. They were moved from Faneuil Hall to Arlington-street Church at an early hour, where the funeral ceremonies took place. An address was delivered by Rev. GEORGE W. BLAGDEN, of Cambridge, and an original hymn, by WHITTIER, was sung. The City Governments of Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown and Chelsea were present, together with various Masonic bodies and other civic and military organizations. The procession was a large and imposing one.

The steamer *General Lytle* on her recent trip from Louisville to Cincinnati, took fire, but a landing was effected, and the flames were extinguished. No one was injured during the excitement caused.

The Fenian scare still continues in Canada. The gun-boat *Rescue* left Kingston for Prescott on Friday night, to patrol the St. Lawrence, and the *Prince Alfred* arrived at Sarina on Friday afternoon. The four men arrested on the cars have been discharged. A Hemmingford telegram states that three men from this side attempted to run the guard near that place on Friday night; two of them were arrested after one of their horses had been bayoneted and their wagon overturned. The volunteer force is to be disbanded, except on the frontier.

Capt. CAMERON is at Montreal, organizing a mounted police force for the Red River legion.

ISAAC MCCONIHE, of Troy, who was rejected by the State Senate early in the session as Commissioner of the Capital Police, was yesterday unanimously confirmed.

The affairs of Col. FORBES, Pension Agent of Philadelphia, against whom charges were pending, have been investigated by a Government agent and the charges found to be without foundation.

The shareholders of the Great Western Railway have consented to the construction of a Southern road in Canada, from Glencoe east. A double track is to be laid on the Western road, between Glencoe and Windsor, and the work will be begun this season.

A convention of railroad officers was held in Baltimore, Md., on Friday, for the purpose of arranging for a reduced rate of passenger fare from this City to points in the South. Nearly all of the roads interested were represented, and a schedule was agreed upon which goes into effect on the 1st of the next month.

A game of La Crosse for the championship of the world is to be played at Montreal on the Queen's birth-day between the club of that city and the Caughnawaga Indians.

The steamer *Cleopatra* from Havana was towed into Hampton Roads, yesterday, by the *Morro Castle*, in a disabled condition.

It is stated at Salt Lake City that the Mormons north of that city, are buying up all the arms and ammunition purchaseable, ostensibly with the object of protecting themselves against the Indians.

The Ohio excursionists, who have been in Washington during the past week, visited Baltimore yesterday as the guests of the city. They left for their homes last evening.

The ship *Eli Whitney* is reported, by the way of San Francisco, to have been wrecked on the north-east side of the island of Tahite.

The St. George's Society, of this City, celebrated its eighty-fourth anniversary last evening with a banquet at Delmonico's, after which speeches were made by Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul, WM. C. BRYANT, JOSEPH H. CHOATE and others.

The Fenian Congress yesterday re-elected Gen. O'NEIL as President of their organization, and resolved on a council of nine to take the place of the present Senate of fifteen.

The Tammany primary meetings were held last evening and delegates chosen in each ward of the City, to meet at Tammany Hall, to-morrow, to select delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets at Rochester on Wednesday, the 27th instant.

No Sectarian Appropriation for Schools.

The section which was introduced into the Tax Levy last year, providing for an annual appropriation from the public funds for the support of sectarian schools, will cease to take effect on the 30th of September next. This is one of the best answers that can be given to the remark so often made, in regard to the various abuses of which the public are the victims: "It is of no use to protest. No one will pay any attention." It is, in reality, of the greatest use to produce a strong expression of opinion against measures which are adverse to the public interests. Political schemers are only successful while they can work in the dark, like a mole underground. When they find that their operations are watched, they generally take fright and run away. It only cost one public meeting and a few newspaper articles to kill "section 10" in the Tax Levy. Mr. BEECHER, and the other gentlemen who spoke at the Cooper Institute, ought to be very well satisfied with the success of their efforts.

The great object of all who are interested in the school system, should now be to prevent any future attempts to undermine the common schools. The indifference of the general community to the whole question, has encouraged the enemies of the schools to go on laying plans which nobody seemed anxious to counteract. Year after year the broad principle upon which the schools are founded has been assailed with greater confidence, and still the public have maintained an attitude of unconcern. This never ought to occur again. It must be understood, once for all, that the public funds cannot be diverted to the support of sectarian schools, and that we cannot permit any sect to divide or destroy the existing common schools. Both aims may be attempted under a variety of disguises. When section 10 was introduced into the Tax Levy, the ostensible object of it was to educate children for whom no provision was made in the common schools of the City. It was instantly answered that there are vacant seats enough in the schools "to accommodate all the children of every private school in the City." There is ample room for all, but the great fact we have to face is this—a large class in the City is determined to reverse our present system of education altogether. They will have schools for each separate sect, not one general system of "common schools." The people at large have considered both schemes, and decided in favor of the latter. It only remains to take care that what cannot be taken by open assault shall not be captured by surreptitious devices.

The Beauties of May-Day.

In a very few days there will be some thousands of householders in this City plunged in all the agonies of "moving." After some weeks spent in the melancholy occupation of hunting for houses, they will be compelled on one particular morning to transfer their household gods from one place to another under circumstances ingeniously contrived to produce the largest possible amount of inconvenience. In many cases, the actual tenants will scarcely have time to get their furniture out of the way before the new tenants arrive. The owners of carts are enabled to charge anything they think proper for the assistance required of them. There is no limit to the extortion practiced on the 1st of May at the expense of the long-suffering housekeeper. And yet it is his own fault that he continues to submit to it.

The present arrangement for letting and hiring houses by the year is devised primarily in the interest of the landlords, and other classes have managed to take advantage of it. By combining to let their houses on one special day, the landlords easily succeed in ordinary seasons in keeping up the price of rents. They give notice to the tenants of an increase, and if they refuse to pay, then others will be found who will, for on the 1st of May all annual tenants are turned out, and they are bound to find a home somewhere. There is a general scramble for houses; and as the article is indispensable, and everybody is bidding for it at the same time, the prices necessarily are forced up to an unnatural level. Tenants must have seen this for years past, and yet they have resigned themselves to their fate without a struggle.

We do not say that the evil could be cured in a single year, but it might be broken down by persistent efforts. Now is an excellent time to make a beginning, for the landlords are not so absolutely masters of the situation as they have been in times past. The tenants might refuse to take houses from one first of May to the next. In Philadelphia and all Western cities, there is no "hard and fast line," such as we find here. One month is considered to be as good as another for hiring a house. The same custom might be gradually introduced here. Tenants would then find that carts for removing furniture could be had for something like reasonable charges. They would cease to be at the mercy of all sorts of rapacious agents. Landlords, like other people, are only unreasonable when the state of the market enables them to be so.

The Rights of the Few.

Recent legislation has drawn fresh thought toward the peculiar evils and dangers of our political situation, and led to new suggestions for their alleviation. It is useless to affect to conceal that the general sentiment of the educated people of the Metropolis, as regards their local government, has long been one of hopelessness. The persuasion has grown stronger with time that good government was unattainable under existing forms, and that either in a restricted suffrage or in some other equally undemocratic resource could alone be found the corrective of present abuses. Local self-government, however just and symmetrical in theory, is inevitably looked upon with distrust if conducted under any probable machinery; since there is no evidence that it could prevent corrupt men from becoming bolder and more mischievous than they now are, and compassing without check what has previously, however feebly, been restrained. The anxious question, then, has been "Is there any cure for our political disease that is consistent with the preservation of democratic forms?" We apprehend that out of all the discussion the emergency has elicited there will sooner or later be accepted a practical reply to this effect: "Yes, one; the recognition of the rights and the assent to the representation of the minority."

There has probably never been, since the history of representative government began, a community to which this principle of minority representation is more applicable, and indeed more essential, than to the City of New-York as she stands today. Almost every other expedient but this has been either tried and found wanting, or elaborately scrutinized and rejected. The new Charter may bring relief, and we all hope it will. But it cannot be regarded as a finality. It must needs be, to a great extent, an experiment. More than this, like the system that preceded it, it is anti-democratic. The proposition looks singular, but its truth can be made clear. Democracy, by its definition, is the government of the whole people by the whole people, equally represented. Democracy as commonly conceived, and hitherto practiced, is the government of the whole people by a mere majority of the whole people, exclusively represented. This is Mr. MILL's antithesis, and it is manifestly just. Reflection will show how far in this particular matter most people are deceived by mere words. The general impression is that we live under a free Government, in so far as we are governed by the will of the majority. To enforce the will of the majority is popularly supposed to insure the greatest good of the greatest number. Now, even if true, this result can only be held beneficent when the lesser number are not so oppressed by it as to make suffering on the whole preponderate. To provide against this is the object of the representation of minorities; and surely if the provision were ever needful in the world it is now required in the City of New-York.

It is hardly going too far to say that, as civilization advances, the representation of minorities may constitute the best preservative and safeguard of representative institutions. Plainly, what has been going on in New-York, if continued, would, after a certain time, become intolerable. A change, however brought about, would not be likely to leave the suffrage exactly where it stands. Extremes touch in these mutations, and historical precedents would not lead us to expect any new system to be very like the old. An aristocracy like that of Venice might be the next alternative, and in the vast power of certain individuals and corporations we have tokens of sharp significance which point that way. Some may claim that the representation of minorities is itself aristocratic. This we have already shown by implication to be inaccurate. But waiving distinctions of names, it must be clear to any ordinary intelligence that the real good of the majority can never be permanently subserved by oppressing the minority. The reverse may seem to be the case, but the fact is surely otherwise. We are all willing to admit this in the last and most familiar instance of Slavery; and it is equally, if less conspicuously, true in all other instances. But apart from the moral wrong of oppression, it must forever constitute an element of danger. It nourishes resentment and dissatisfaction that always increase with time, and threaten at any moment to bring disastrous reprisals. There are, of course, grades of oppression and of dissatisfaction. It is notorious that certain classes of Americans in the country at large are dissatisfied at the present time, and were so long before the war, just as certain classes in the City of New-York are dissatisfied. The grievance is a common one. These classes are minorities, and are not represented. It would appear that the Republic is not and cannot be entirely what it should be until their grievance is set right.

The best method of attaining this rectification can only be determined by patient thought and careful experiment. So far, the plans that have met with most favor and attracted most attention are the Hare scheme, which is warmly approved by Mr. MILL, and that of what is called Limited Voting. Perhaps the latter is best applicable to communities like that of New-York. Other projects are those of Cumulative Voting, Substitute Voting, Proxy Voting and List Voting, all of which seem open to more serious objections on the score of complexity and obscurity than the two first named. Fully to explain all these methods would take more space than we can at present afford. It is evident, however, that they will undergo exhaustive discussion hereafter. For there is much to encourage the hope that in the representation of minorities a remedy is to be found for the political disorders so many have been in the habit of thinking incurable. Many of the wisest advocates of free institutions are of this opinion; and as such a remedy is imperatively called for, the merits of one thus powerfully recommended is sure to receive minute examination.

The Connecticut Divorce Laws and the Methodists.

It is gratifying to see that the Protestant religious bodies are waking up to the importance of strengthening the marriage-tie. As we have sufficient occasion to criticise the influence of the Roman Catholic Church on modern progress, we shall not be mistaken when we say that one of the greatest services of that Church to mankind has been the sanctity it has attached to marriage. In that respect certainly, it has more nearly followed the footsteps of the Divine master of both Churches, and has rendered a greater service to modern civilization than the Protestant Church. Under the influence of that special belief of the Roman Church, the peasantry of Europe who are the most purely Catholic—such as the Irish and the Tyrolese—are in their domestic relations the most virtuous, and far surpass the Protestant peasantry of Norway, Sweden or Scotland in purity between the sexes and the sanctity of marriage.

The growing freedom in regard to the marriage-bond, is the one especial weakness of the Protestant sects. This is the more remarkable, as these bodies profess to follow more closely and implicitly the exact words of Scripture than does the Romanist body. And certainly no candid or scholastic interpreter of the Holy Writings could find a more precise or definite command on their pages than that of the founder of Christianity, in regard to divorce. The very establishment of the most sacred rite of all Christian Churches—the Communion—has not a more plain or direct order at its foundation, than the injunction forbidding divorce, except for adultery.

Were this a purely religious or theological question, the secular journals would have nothing to do with it. But the question of marriage lies at the basis of all the economical and physical success of a nation. When the marriage-tie is loose, when husbands can abandon wives as they become less attractive, or wives leave husbands because of their poverty or misfortune—where this union is formed with indifference and broken from caprice—there will grow up a breed of children who know no parents and scarce have a home. The sacred influences of a family will never surround them. The name of *home* will be almost an unknown term to them. There will be then in the higher classes a class of *enfants perdus*, such as similar practices beget in the lower classes—children weakly because they have had no proper care, ungoverned in habits because neither they nor their parents have learned to be controlled, youths without the virtues which home teaches, and maidens without the modesty or discipline which are learned in a chaste family. When the American race adopts such a kind of marriage, and free-love is an institution, the day of its vigor is past, and more virtuous races—the stronger men and purer women of Europe—will take its place, as similar races took the place of the enervated Roman in the progress of mankind.

Among the sects which have already taken up the subject in this country, in an earnest manner, are the Methodists. In their recent Convention, a committee on "Marriage and Divorce Laws" reported in a highly vigorous style on the Divorce laws of Connecticut. They boldly assert that some of the laws of this Puritanic State conflict with the commands of God, and are demoralizing the family relations and undermining the foundations of society. They especially denounce the first clause of the Connecticut law, called the "Omnibus clause," which admits divorce for any cause that makes marriage unhappy. The following they state to be the results of this easy marriage-law:

"In 1849, when the law was first passed, there were ninety-one divorces in the State; in 1859 there were 229; and in 1866 there were 438. So that in seventeen years the increase in divorces was over five-fold, while the increase in population was less than one-half. At present it was estimated there was one divorce for every eight marriages in the State."

They then lay down the propositions:

"First, that marriage is a divine institution; second, that the union of one man and one woman is the law of marriage laid down by the Creator, and that polygamy, &c., are violations of the law of God; third, that the Mosaic law of divorce is expressly declared by our Savior to be a departure from the law of marriage as ordained in the beginning.

The report then prescribes three points to be observed:

"First, it is the duty of the Church to proclaim the law of divorce and marriage; second, the Christian law forbids divorce except for adultery; third, in every case where one or both persons belong to the Church, inquiry should be made into the ground of the divorce."

One of the clergymen present opposed the report, but admitted that "the family relation in Connecticut is undergoing a process of decay which is alarming." Rev. Mr. SCUDDER, on the other hand, said:

"There are some of us here from Connecticut ready to indorse it if necessary. The doctrine of that report is the doctrine we need. From the demoralizing influence of the Connecticut law of divorce, we feel the necessity of lifting up a standard against it, even though we should swing a little too far on the other side."

These symptoms in so powerful a body as the Methodists are healthful. Were the laws of Connecticut and Indiana modified, this whole subject would be left in a less threatening condition in this State. Our New-York laws are remarkably sound and just,—"progressive" in regard to woman's position in marriage and the proper grounds of divorce. The breaking of the tie here comes from the ease with which parties can go to other States and break it. There has been also, undoubtedly, an almost criminal carelessness on the part of clergymen in this City, in remarrying divorced persons.

What is now needed is a National Marriage law, which should be the same for all the States, based on the most enlightened principles of legislation, forbidding legal divorce, except for two or three profound reasons—such as adultery, habitual drunkenness or insanity—and protecting the earnings and property of the wife.

Street Cars.

Now that we have a new City charter, from which, notwithstanding all the fears of the timid and the croaks of the disappointed we yet hope to get a great deal of good—and now that we are to have a new system of docks and wharves, so that home-returning Americans will not be so very much ashamed as they steam up New-York Harbor, and remember the splendid stone piers of the Old World they left behind a few days before—may we not hope for some improvement in our street cars?

We lack most grievously in these useful vehicles, cleanliness, ventilation and comfort. The cars are by no means of the best attainable model, but they are made ten times worse than they might be by needless abuses. There should be, to begin with, cars the seats of which should be divided like those of some of our ferry-boats. No one should be compelled, after paying for a seat, to struggle with encroaching or too numerous neighbors, and the only possible way to settle this difficulty in a public conveyance is to divide the seats. Next, no one on any pretext should be allowed to stand in such a car. If, by the prohibition, too much room is wasted, build the vehicle like a rail-car, with the seats at right angles to the sides, and so economize space as much as is requisite, giving always a fair width to the seats. And if, after this, it is urged that the carriage will not carry enough sitters to pay, charge them a higher price. Why not? There are two, and sometimes three prices, on our steam-boats, and why not different prices on our street-cars? Several lines of City omnibuses charge ten cents for taking a passenger the distance for which the car asks him six; and wherein lies the distinction? And why should not a car charge ten cents as well as an omnibus? Besides, people do not all live in houses exactly alike, or wear clothes exactly alike. They live in houses and wear clothes that they can pay for. There are tens of thousands to whom the crowding and stench of the City cars, as they now are, give no particular inconvenience. There are, others to whom these annoyances are little short of martyrdom. If one man chooses to buy for five cents a paper of foul-smelling tobacco, wherewith to regale himself and his neighbor from the City Hall to Harlem, and to lay out but five cents more for his transit, why let him; and if another man chooses to forego tobacco-chewing by the way, but to have a seat to himself for ten cents, where he will be free of tobacco, and perhaps other ills, why let him, too. There is nothing anti-democratic in the principle, so long as people can take their choice, any more than in the various prices charged at theaters. When colored persons or others are excluded, whatever the money they offer, the case is different.

The time is at hand when the people of New-York will demand all the comforts and facilities enjoyed by the people of any other city in either hemisphere, and will be satisfied with nothing less. They will require not only improved railways, whether underground or aerial ones, but improved ferries up and down as well as across the adjacent waters, bridges across to Jersey and Long Island, Hansom cabs as well as coaches, the choice, in a word, of all manner of conveyances, whatever their price or speed. Let the directors of the lines of street railways show that they understand the requirements of the age, and set a good example in the shape of really comfortable and cleanly cars. They will find their account in it, not only in the shape of public gratitude, but in something more tangible.

When philosophers fly into a passion, the explosion is likely to be tremendous. They are like that noble animal, the horse, when stung by wasps—they kick out blindly at friends and foes on all sides. The *Tribune* has now been in a towering rage for more than a week past, and the consequences are most distressing to behold. The great philosopher of the concern has been dancing about, not in the sportive mood lately described, but like an "infuriated," cow in fly-time. He lashes his side and butts his head against stone walls at a rate which would certainly induce his friends to take care of him, only that they are all swallowed up in the same tempest. His hoarse cries of rage, and his volleys of bad language, have appalled even the hardened Aldermen who happened to hear him on their way to the City Hall. On Saturday the paroxysm seems to have reached its height, Foam dropped from the lips which have instructed mankind in Fourierism, farming, and political economy. It was evident how much better the poor man would have felt could he only have printed a whole column of good round oaths. To see a sober-sided professor thus playing the part of the fiery Tybalt is enough to fill any sympathising breast with melancholy. We would far rather behold him at his favorite practice of dancing a strictly moral can-can under the intoxicating influence of the Saratoga waters

We notice that a move is being made in Congress to make the Port-wardens of New-York Federal instead of State officers, and to have them appointed by the President instead of the Governor. There is no good reason why this should not be done, and very many reasons why it should. The port of New-York should embrace Jersey City as well as Manhattan Island, and all purely maritime business should be done by Federal officers having jurisdiction over both places. If it is urged in opposition to the change that it is simply a partisan scheme to get control of the places, we can retort by instancing similar acts perpetrated by the Democrats in the case of the Niagara Frontier Police Commissioners. That case had no shadow of justification, and the proposed change of jurisdiction of the Port-wardens has.

Some of the English papers complain that Ireland refuses to be pacified by Church and promised land reform. At the same time they do all they can to promote and perpetuate irritation by ceaseless insults and caricaturing. There is something very ungenerous and uncandid in this. How can reconciliation ever be effected while such journals as the *Saturday Review* and *Pall Mall Gazette* pour out, week after week, a flood of violent diatribes against everything Irish. As for *Punch*, who loses no opportunity of depicting the Irishman as offensively as possible, it may suit a certain kind of taste in doing so. But if any other illustrated jester had produced a picture like its recent one of "Caliban," *Punch* would be the first to call the act "snobbish." This sort of warfare has done more to render the "United" Kingdom disunited than anything else. People will bear almost anything better than an insolent and contemptuous assumption toward them on the part of others.

The price of most kinds of provisions has gone down, and yet the principal restaurants and many of the hotels keep up their rates at the highest figures of the war. Now there is hardly a class that has made so much money out of the community as the more fashionable venders of board and lodging in this City. It is, of course, proverbial that not every man can keep a hotel, and the same is true of a first-rate eating-house; but the profits of such business, owing to various causes, have been altogether disproportioned to the talent and labor requisite to carry them on. It is wise not to push fortune like this too far. The nimble sixpence is better, after all, than the slow shilling, and even those who pay the latter are apt not only to grumble, but to recollect it to the future disadvantage of the trader.

We are informed that the resolution against excluding the Bible from the public schools, at the session of the Baptist Educational Convention, was referred to the Committee on Denominational Work, and was not adopted by the Convention. Resolutions were, however, carried to the effect that the system of common schools ought to be maintained in its present state, and that no appropriations ought to be made from public funds for the benefit of particular sects.

Our Canadian neighbors are keeping up their Fenian scare. Troops are being held in readiness at various points, to move at a moment's notice, and armed vessels are patrolling Lakes Erie and Ontario. The United States steamer *Michigan* has just been ordered to similar service, doubtless upon the request of the Dominion authorities. On our side of the border the whole thing is regarded as a stupendous joke, and particularly among the Fenians themselves. Our information is to the effect that no invasion is contemplated at any point along the St. Lawrence or the lakes. There may be good ground for apprehending a Fenian complication of the Red River difficulties, and we have but little doubt that there will be something of the kind by and by, but the idea that any immediate hostilities are contemplated against the Dominion is sheer nonsense.

The political difficulties in Austria, involving the change of Ministry and some danger to the Reichsrath, are more serious than may be generally supposed. The truth is that the consonsolidation of a variety of nationalities, under one head and form of representation, is a work of time, if it can indeed ever be completely accomplished. The views of each differ from the rest upon points which are deemed of vital importance. For instance, the Empire has inaugurated sundry religious reforms, tending to strip the priesthood of much of their power. The Tyrolese Deputies disapprove of this, and so withdraw. The Slovines wish to establish a Kingdom of their own, somewhat after the fashion of Hungary, and this being refused they, too, left their seats. The Poles desire autonomy, and make the claim a reason for leaving the Reichsrath. Out of all these confusions, and others which need only be described as of a similar character, come trouble of which the end is not yet.

Prof. TYNDALL's "dust and disease" theory is agitating scientists in every direction. We gather from the *Athenæum* that Mr. BLOXAM, lecturer on chemistry in the department of artillery studies, has suggested that shells shall hereafter be filled with the germs of small-pox and other malignant diseases, properly mingled with the powder, so that an enemy may hereafter be dislodged by a volley of typhus or a few rounds of Asiatic cholera. Perhaps even Capt. ERICSSON's new torpedoes, which are to revolutionize iron-clad ship-building, may be made more formidable by these novel and loathsome elements of destruction. The only objection seems to be that, considering the celerity required in action, their mode of operation would prove too slow.

Many people are ungallant enough to deny that women generally desire to vote and hold political offices, but when a definite piece of evidence worth having is offered it is none the less welcome. Mrs. E. A. LANE, of Boston, a prominent member of a working women's organization, has been making careful inquiry, having at her command means for that purpose. She finds that the overwhelming majority of working women all over the country would rather be without the ballot. Of course this statement will rouse the indignation of some ladies, who so eloquently discourse upon feminine disenthralment. But that cannot be helped—facts are stubborn things.

Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, is one of the best abused men we have heard of in a long time. Previous to, and during the war, he was in great favor with the Georgians, and had extensive business relations through the South; but the moment he identified himself with the Republican Party, and took part in the work of Reconstruction, the rancor of his old associates knew no bounds. Almost every conceivable act of corruption and political rascality has been ascribed to him at one time and another, but we believe that in every instance he has been acquitted upon investigation. The last case was in regard to a charge that he had misappropriated State funds, and from that he was fully exonerated on Thursday. Gov. BULLOCK is a native of this State, having formerly resided in Orleans County, and is a man of great ability as well as of integrity. Had it not been for the fierce animosities engendered in the minds of the ex-rebel element by the Reconstruction legislation, we have no doubt that his praises would have been in the mouths of the very men who now abuse him so roundly.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Week.

Mr. J. S. CLARKE's reappearance at Booth's, after many years' absence from the United States, has been the dramatic event of the week, and the performance of Miss CARLOTTA PATTI in opera its musical event. The representations in question have received repeated attention and need no comment at present. Mr. CLARKE is to be listened to in the same pieces his *rentrée* was effected in, this week, while Miss PATTI, we are glad to see, is to take part in divers supplementary rehearsals of "Die Zauberflocte," the earliest in New-York occurring respectively on Monday and Wednesday evenings. The great success of these operatic soirées has proven pretty clearly that such speculations are not altogether unprofitable, and it may persuade Mr. STRAKOSCH to bring Mlle. NILSSON before the foot-lights of the Academy, instead of under the lights of the concert-room, now that it can almost be affirmed that this distinguished artist is under engagement to visit this country in September next ....At the Olympic, on Monday, Mr. G. L. FOX performed in the new burlesque of "Macbeth." We have witnessed the extravaganza since forming a rather adverse judgment on its merits, and, if we cannot reverse our expressed opinion of the work, we admit having been strengthened by this second hearing in our faith in the supremacy of Mr. FOX's humor. It is also understood now that Mr. FOX is not responsible for the travesty, and our arrival at this understanding dispels the single cloud that overcasts our recollection of the comedian's drollery. In itself, "Macbeth" is dreadfully serious, and, on sober reflection, it is impossible to believe that Mr. FOX could be so far ungrateful to the talismanic power of his face and voice as to emulate SHAKESPEARE. A glance at the comedian in the dress of the Thane, or an instant's view of a marvelous statuette in which, in the garb of *Hamlet*, his eyes just now bent on *Yorick's* skull, are gazing with a most laughable tearfulness into space, would relieve one of all fear as to the possibility of a strategic move by Mr. FOX toward the bowl and dagger....At Wallack's, "Men and Acres" was acted throughout last week. To-morrow Mr. LESTER WALLACK is to act in the "The Bello's Stratagem," and on the after evenings the same experienced, accomplished and brilliant artist is to appear in a series of ever-attractive old comedies. To-morrow, too, Mr. FECHTER is to personate *Claude Melnotte*, and Miss LECLERCQ *Pauline*, in the "Lady of Lyons," at the French Theater. The brief season during which these admirable comedians are to entertain the lovers of the romantic drama promises to be a bright one, as well in respect of the representation of all plays selected for performance, as of the numbers and quality of the nightly attendance. We believe that "The Corsican Brothers" is to follow Lord LYTTON's work....Among the numerous concerts planned for occurrence this week, some require immediate notice. The Liederkranz Society give an entertainment at Steinway Hall to-night, in aid of the German Hospital, which we need scarcely designate as a noble charity. "Alexander's Feast," by HANDEL, is to be sung by Mr. FRITSCH, Miss PERL and the Society, and Miss MEHLIG is to play, other musical performances accompanying. At St. Paul's Lutheran Church, at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, this evening a good miscellaneous bill will be interpreted by the choir of the church, Dr. W. BERGE, Messrs. RICHTER, SCHULZ and ALVES, and Miss G. FERRICHS. To-morrow "Elijah" is to be sung at Steinway Hall by the New-York Harmonic Society. The solos will be sung by Mrs. HESS, soprano; Mrs. BARRY, of Boston, alto; Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, tenor; Mr. W. H. BECKETT, bass. EBEN's orchestra will supply the accompaniment, Mr. F. L. RITTER conducting....Miss MEHLIG and Mr. CHARLES WERNER, with the co-operation of Messrs. REMMERTZ, MOSENTHAL and MICHAELIS, have a concert at the German Club-house in Hoboken, to-morrow. The programme is one of the highest order.... The second amateur performance of DONIZETTI's "Elisir d'Amore," at the Union League Theater, went off with admirable spirit, the singers being more at home in their parts and the audience quite enthusiastic. The *Dulcamara* of the occasion was a professional gentleman, Signor SARTIS, an excellent actor and singer, but the other principals were so good that, granted a little more power, they would each and all be welcome at the Academy. Only those who were present can believe how beautiful and refined was the singing of Mrs. DAVIDSON as *Adina*. Señor MARTINEZ, as *Belcore*, executed the difficult music, originally written for LABLACHE, and acted the dashing *Sergeant* with great vivacity; and Dr. GHISLANI DURANT, by his graceful manner and finished singing, reminded us of MAZZOLENI. His "Una Furtiva Lagrima" was the gem of the evening.

Miscellaneous.

MISS ETHEL'S BENEFIT AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE.

To-morrow night Miss AGNES ETHEL receives a compliment and we trust something more substantial in the shape of a benefit at the Fifth-avenue Theater. Miss ETHEL's performances in "Frou Frou,"—which are now drawing toward a hundred in number—have gained for her many friends and showed that with opportunity she would develop considerable dramatic talent. There is always a satisfaction in seeing an artist move steadily onward. Some performers reach their utmost attainable excellence in a character almost at once on its first assumption and then either remain stationary or deteriorate in it. Others, and Miss ETHEL is of the number, become better with each successive attempt, so that even if their *coup d'essai* be unsatisfactory, their subsequent efforts reverse the primary impression. There is a great difference between what was and what is Miss ETHEL's *Frou Frou*. What she yet needs is more light and shade, more feminine softness, and a more cultivated manner. In depicting love, too, her passion lacks something of abandon. Her portrayal of anguish or despair is much better. The great scene with *Louise* could be made better by a closer study of the art of working up to a climax. We may add that Miss ETHEL need not be afraid to surrender herself to the volatile spirit of the situation in the comedy scenes. These suggestions, which are made in no hypercritical temper, can be balanced by handsome acknowledgments of success. It is a great thing to feel a part, and Miss ETHEL feels *Frou Frou*. Her action is easy and unconstrained, her physical power is sufficient, her face and person well adapted to her arduous vocation, and her inspiration at some striking points almost all that could be wished. Her demonstrated capacity for improvement is a strong point that may outweigh many others. We trust that it may continue to be exerted as successfully as we have hitherto seen it, and that the house of to-morrow night will be a brilliant and cordial token of public appreciation.

THE NEW READER.

Mr. WILLIAM MASON EVANS, who made his first appearance in New-York at the Cooper Institute on Friday night, made a decided success. There are great many bad readers going about the country, but Mr. EVANS is not of the number. He will understand, however, that to the charlatans and pretenders, and not to the unwillingness of New-York to recognize talent, like thatness of his first [illegible] was

tine. When properly known, he will find the result very different. At all events he deserves to find it so. Mr. EVANS has good natural faculties, and he has cultivated them to good purpose. His voice is sonorous, yet capable of a great variety of modulation; his countenance is manly and expressive; his action unusually bold and easy, and he evidently possesses imagination and mental refinement of the sort that is of great value in giving passion and vitality to elocutionary attempts. In a programme that afforded opportunity for a wide range of dramatic effect, and which was therefore calculated to tax his powers quite seriously, Mr. EVANS acquitted himself so well on Friday night as to delight, and, we may add, to surprise his hearers. He has at times a tendency to exaggerate, and makes what seem to us occasional trifling slips in taste, but his performance is so far superior to those of most people, male or female, who try to hold the public ear by "readings and recitations," that we are warranted in awarding it high praise and in recommending it warmly to public support.

Domestic Notes.

Mr. FECHTER has acted in French with M. JUIGNET and company, in Boston, and his performance is declared to have been "in the highest degree delightful. Mr. FECHTER's foot was on his native heath, and his impersonation *Frederic de Marsan* in 'On Demande Un Gouverneur' was perfectly irresistible in its brilliant gaiety, its intense vivacity, its ease and naturalness, and its wonderful variety of expression. The company, too, made the most favorable impression, and their acting was full of charming promise for their season at the Olympic." Mr. FECHTER was greatly surprised and not a little touched at finding on his dressing-table, at the Boston Theater, a night or two later, an elegant silver cup, presented to him by the artists of the French Dramatic Company as an expression of their gratitude for his assistance. The gift is of solid silver, lined with gold, and is adorned upon the stem and bow with beautiful medallions and fine ornamental scroll-work. It bears the inscription: "A CHARLES FECHTER, par les artistes Française de New-York: Boston, 16 Avril, 1870."....Mr. J. W. PARSONS has contributed the following verses to the Boston *Advertiser*:

TO FECHTER.

Man of three nations—ay, four nations now,
Since thou hast brought thyself, with thy three tongues,
To be our own,—the old man's voice and youngs
Alike sound honor to thy laureled brow!
One chorus pouring from a thousand tongues.
Nor could sad Jacquès, with his cynic air,
Cry to *thy* crowd,—"Sweep on, you citizens!
'Tis just the *fashion*,"—for all ranks are there,
Clerks from their law, pale scholars from their pens,
Bright eyes and dim eyes, black and snowy hair,
Thrilled maidens, rapt, grave statesmen that enjoy
In calmer moods the drama's divine art
That makes the veteran feel once more a boy,
And moves the sternest as the tenderest heart.

"A few nights ago," writes a Boston correspondent of a Chicago paper, "rather an amusing accident occurred during the performance of the 'Duke's Motto' by Mr. FECHTER. At the close of the first act, the curtain falls upon the tableau of *Lagardere* escaping from his assassins, with the child, by drawing himself up a rope, hand-over-hand, and entering an open window above, from which the rope is providentially hanging. Now, as FECHTER is rather heavy for that sort of thing, the machinist or carpenter, whoever ought to do such work, was instructed to arrange some cleets on the scene, against which *Lagardere* could rest his feet, and so assist himself in raising his weight. This precaution was overlooked on the night I speak of, and the consequence was that after raising himself, as far as he could, he was obliged to come down, and the curtain fell, leaving him in the midst of his assassins."....Miss LECLERQ benefitted by the performance in Boston, last night. It was proffered her by numerous Boston gentlemen who desired to "recognize her loyalty to the author, her audience, and the great actor with whom she is associated."......The Boston *Traveller* reproves Mrs. HOWARD PAUL for acting on the same night *Hecate* and *Lady Macbeth*, writing thus: "To add to her well-earned reputation here it was hardly necessary, no matter with what favor the effort may have been received abroad, to have descended to such a piece of questionable propriety on the part of any true artiste as the double representation of *Lady Macbeth* and *Hecate*—to such an unpleasant association of character—to such a leveling of one of SHAKESPEARE's grandest creations to the clap-trap of a sensational melodrama. There was nothing to be commended in the attempt, not even its novelty."....To-morrow week Mr. S. B. MILLS and Miss MEHLIG play LISZT's "Hexameron Duet" in Boston....Mr. JEFFERSON is now acting in Boston....A Boston theater-goer has been detected in an attempt to purchase a ticket to hear OLE BULL sing....The following are the receipts of the several places of amusement in Boston for the past month: Boston Theater, (February,) $21,041; Selwyn's Theater, $16,884; Boston Museum, $14,091; Howard Athenæum, $16,409. Following is a list of the receipts of the theaters in Boston for the year ending March last: Boston Theater, $284,423; Selwyn's Theater, $207,361; Howard Athenæum, $180,952; Boston Museum, $156,167; Adelphi Theater Comique, $75,787; Opera-House and Lyceum Theater, $29,528; Olympic Theater, $24,218; total for the year, $958,446....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL was last week in Springfield, Mass....Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS were last week at the Walnut-street Theater, in Philadelphia....Miss FANNY DAVENPORT acted in "Frou-Frou" in Buffalo last week....The Russian Concert Troupe was last week in Troy....Mlle. SANGALLI and her troupe are in Chicago....The Parepa-Rosa Opera Troupe and Miss LUCILLE WESTERN are supplying entertainment to Chicago play-goers..Miss LAURA KEENE was in Raleigh, N. C., last week....At latest dates, Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON's engagement in New-Orleans was ended....The Baltimore *Sun* of April 21 announces that "Mr. JOHN E. OWENS and Mr. H. C. JARRETT, so well known in theatrical affairs, left this city last evening for the Arkansas Hot Springs, via the Northern Central and connecting railroads. A large number of friends gathered at the depot to bid them good-by. Both go in search of health, and expect to be absent for some months"....LOTTA was last week at the Holliday-street Theatre, in Baltimore....NEIL WARNER was last week at the National Theater in Washington....Mr. BROUGHAM acts in Washington this week....Monday, the Richings Opera troupe commence a season in Richmond....Mr. EDWIN FORREST acts in Milwaukee, May 5, 6 and 7....Miss JEAN HOSMER was last week in La Crosse, Wis....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU was last week in Pittsburg....Receipts of the principal theatres of St. Louis last month were as follows: De Bar's, $7,652; Varieties, $10,218; Olympic, $11,093....CAMILLA URSO is on a tour through California and Nevada....HERMANN is last reported at Virginia City, Nev.

The Foreign Stage.

WAGNER'S NEW OPERA.

A Berlin letter says: "WAGNER's opera in three acts, 'Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg,' has just been performed for the first time here in the Opera-house. Not an available spot remained unoccupied. The task of bringing the piece before the public was anything but easy, no less than forty-four rehearsals having been judged necessary. The plot is simple, and has to do with the popular musical associations which existed in the fourteenth century, first in Mayence and afterward in Nuremberg and other German towns. A burgher, the goldsmith *Pogner*, himself a Meistersinger, proposes to award, as a prize, to the best singer, the hand of his fair daughter *Eva*. A Franconian nobleman, *Walther von Stolzing*, who loves *Eva* and is loved by her in return, has no other means of attaining the realization of his hopes than to enter the association of the Meistersinger and win by superior musical skill the goldsmith's beautiful daughter, in which, as poetical justice requires, he is successful, completely distancing a ridiculous but influential rival. I may observe that the "Meistersinger" is no hasty or careless production; but one in which every scene bears the traces of diligent study. The overture and opening scene of the opera were listened to in silence till NEIMANN, who represented the young Franconian noble, took the house by surprise in the song, *Am stillen Herd*, which, in spite of a feeble attempt at disapprobation, was vociferously applauded. The second act was not so well received, chiefly, as it appeared, because a part of the public failed to detect an intentional caricature in a serenade which occurs in it, but the third act more than retrieved the lost ground, and the concluding scene awakened general enthusiasm. The principal actors were loudly called for when the curtain fell, as well as the composer. Director HEIN appeared to return thanks in the name of WAGNER. The "Meistersinger" is WAGNER's first effort at comic opera. The piece is rich in sweet and pleasing melodies, but the duets are too numerous as well as too long—in the second act, for example, there are three of them close on each others' heels. The opera will have everything to gain by a little judicious pruning. With regard to the execution, too much praise can scarcely be given to NIEMANN, (*Stolzing*,) Frau MALLINGER, (*Eva*,) and BETZ, (*Hans Sachs*.) BASSE was less happy in his impersonation of *Beckmesser*, (*Stolzing's* rival.) The scenery and decorations were excellent. The street in Nuremberg, with its quaint old-fashioned houses seen by moonlight, and the distant view of the town in the last scene, with its castle and numerous towers, were admirable."

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Reform Movements in Parliament—Bribery and Corruption—Conventual Inspection—"The Peculiar People"—Charles Dickens in Public—Mr. Disraeli's Novel—Social Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 9, 1870.

The slow and hard work of shaping the Irish Land bill is varied by reform movements. Mr. PETER TAYLOR, a few days after his wife presided at the woman's suffrage meeting, moved in the House for leave to bring in a bill for the payment of members of Parliament. This is one of the six points of the Chartists. They required members to be paid so poor that poor men could be elected, and that all members should be more responsible to their constituents. If members are delegates, public servants, why should they not be paid as such—paid like army, navy, judges, jurors, clergymen, &c., for services rendered? If a rich man, and a hereditary nobility govern and tax the country for their own benefit, it is another matter. Mr. TAYLOR made a good, orderly, lucid speech, giving all the arguments in equity and general usage, and even the ancient usage of England in favor of such a reform, and got laughed at for his pains. Mr. GLADSTONE gave the proposition no quarter. Lord BURY pointed Mr. GLADSTONE's arguments by his experience in the colonies and his observation in other countries, where paid legislators had nothing like the independence, social position or public respect that they possess in this country. The result of this contemptuous treatment of the proposed reform, and of nearly every legislative body in the world, was that it got only twenty-four votes in its favor, while 211 voted against it. As those in favor of the motion would naturally try to be present it may be assumed that the House is thirty to one against pay. Yet Liberals are continually protesting that they would be glad to see working men in Parliament. After this vote will working men believe them? Mr. BRIGHT is too honest to say anything of the kind; but Mr. GLADSTONE in this very speech protested that nothing would make him so happy. The *Saturday* thinks that "if Mr. TAYLOR succeeded in driving the wealthier classes out of the House of Commons their successors would probably approximate to the American rather than the Jacobinical type." You may prick up your ears at this seeming compliment; but the "Reviler" goes on to say:

"A paid seat in the House of Commons would be sought as a provision for demagogues, for election managers and for their needy relatives; and, although historical traditions would for some time exercise a wholesome check on vicious tendencies, the House of Commons would gradually sink to the level of the lower House of the American Congress."

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Meantime bribery is to be put an end to. Dr. KINGLAKE has just been convicted of bribery in Bridgewater, and the borough is to be disfranchised. Mr. GLADSTONE, in whose behalf such a large sum was expended two years ago in South Lancashire, is about to move for a select committee to inquire into the cases of all members implicated in bribery. England is to be educated, and the first lesson is, that it is wicked to take or to offer bribes. The *Saturday* says: "Bribery is not thought really wrong as yet in England," and it hopes that the conviction of Dr. KINGLAKE will help to make men think it as bad as perjury. Try a month in the Law Courts, and you may think some education is also needed on that subject. The *Times* confirms the statement of the *Saturday Review*. But you have only to turn to another leader in the same great journal to see how astounded and grieved it is at the corruptions which have crept into American politics. It can understand New-York City. Its case is notorious and proverbial. But New-York State—the virtuous rural districts of the most intelligent and moral people in the world—how they should be corruptly represented at Albany passes its imagination. Well, I confess it puzzles me. Why a community of honest and God-fearing citizens should choose the greatest rascal they can possibly find to be their representative is a problem I have never been able to solve. It is said that a community of thieves would choose an honest man to attend to their business. Is the rule *vice versa*? Must honest men, therefore, choose thieves?

PECULIAR PEOPLE.

Are there any peculiar people your way? One of them was up before the Magistrates, yesterday, for not calling in a doctor—any sort will answer the law—for his sick child. When asked what he had to say to the charge, he answered:

"What I have to say is this: The Lord saved me from my sins eleven years ago, and I now go according to the Scripture, and follow Christ. In the days of Christ, just before he departed, he said, 'If I depart I will send the comforter unto you;' and it was that Spirit which I received eleven years ago that guided me to fulfill his commands in this case. The word of God tells me to pray, and that if any are sick let him send for the elders of the church, to anoint the sick with oil, and pray over him. This is what I believe in, and what I have done; and if my child had not been sick unto death, it would have recovered, but as it did not recover it was the Lord's will that it should die. In the last chapter of St. Mark does it not say of them that believe, 'In my name shall they cast out devils. * * * They shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover.'"

Here a number of brethren and sisters who were in the Court shouted out. "Yes, yes; blessed be His name," and other similar ejaculations.

The CHAIRMAN—But there is nothing in that to tell you not to send for a doctor.

The DEFENDANT—There is no passage in the whole book where I am told to send for a doctor. The command is, "Send for the elders of the Church, and let him lay hands on him and anoint him with oil.

The CHAIRMAN—What would you do yourself if you had a leg broken? You would send for a medical man then, would you not?

WITNESS—If I live unto God, I shall not have a broken leg. If I do not, I might be liable to such a chastisement. God has promised to take care of the righteous, and there have been no broken legs among us.

The sincerity of these people, and the Scripture, had such an effect upon the Magistrates that they were let off without punishment, and they went their way rejoicing over what they regarded as a providential interposition in their favor.

CHARLES DICKENS IN PUBLIC.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS has presided this week at a news-venders' dinner and been presented at Court. I wonder which he enjoyed most. On the former occasion he made one of his happy speeches, with plenty of cheers and laughter. On the latter, if he made any speech at all, nobody cheered, nobody laughed and nothing was reported. As he is a born actor his Court suit became him and he wore his sword gracefully—but why he wore it at all you must ask of the Lord Chamberlain. You may now expect to see the inventor of Mr. Pickwick gazetted Sir CHARLES any day. I wonder if the abandonment of his readings had anything to do with his expected promotion.

MR. DISRAELI'S NOVEL.

Of Mr. DISRALI's novel, the *Saturday Review* says:

"One thing is certain. During the first weeks of May all England will be occupied in a single absorbing employment. It will be reading Mr. DISRAELI's new novel. Messrs. LONGMAN may find it desirable to guard their publishing offices in Paternoster-row by a strong body of Police. At MUDIE's it will be necessary to form a *queue*, as at the doors of a French theater. Lord SHAFTESBURY and his friends at Exeter Hall will do well to take counsel together as to the propriety of postponing the May meetings. Managers of more profane entertainments will perhaps find that it is not worth while to keep the play-houses open. Members of both Houses, instead of reading public bills, will be reading Mr. DISRAELI's novel a first and second time, and referring it to extemporized select committees of talk and criticism; possibly it may even reach a third reading, and receive the royal approval. If Mr. DISRAELI had announced that, on Monday, the 2d of May, he would sing at the opera, dance on a tight rope at the Crystal Palace, or preach a sermon at Mr. SPURGEON's Tabernacle, popular surprise and curiosity would not be more strongly roused than they have been by the advertisement that on that day will be published "*Lothair*. By Right Hon. B. DISRAELI, M. P. 3 vols. post 8vo.""

CONVENTUAL INSPECTION.

The Roman Catholics have held a caucus, with the young Duke of NORFOLK in the chair, and decided to do their utmost to defeat Mr. NEWDEGATE's bill for the inspection of convents, on the ground that, as an Englishman's house is his castle, a religious house has the same rights as any other. But if everybody is to be inspected, monks and nuns can hardly expect to be left out of the general inquiry of everybody into his neighbor's business.

FRESH SCANDALS.

We have had the shock of another scandal about the Prince of WALES. It has been widely published over England that "the Lord-Lieutenant of a very important English county is the petitioner, and a very distinguished person is co-respondent in an approaching divorce trial." By a curious coincidence, everybody jumped to the conclusion that the "very distinguished person" could be no other than His Royal Highness. The *Echo* was requested by the representatives of the Prince to contradict this unhappy rumor, and to express regret for having given currency to the report, which it did so cheerfully that one would say the sin and the sorrow were equally enjoyed by the vivacious 'a'penny. Of this love of high-life scandal, the *Saturday Review*, in its amiable fashion, says:

"It is a great mistake to suppose that we are one whit better at core than our fathers and mothers; and though we affect to be very much shocked at evil-speaking, lying and slandering, we enjoy and encourage it as much as ever. There is, with all our protestations to the contrary, a fine tuft-hunting flunkeyish character about us. In no other civilized country would the *Court Circular* or the *Morning Post* go down—that is, not under the same social conditions. Of course things are worse in the United States, but their bad way is different from our bad way. At present we only peep through the keyholes of lords' and ladies' houses. There is this common nature in English and American public gossip about private people and their private concerns, that it is in either country engendered by a sort of natural reaction against mere vulgar abuse of the upper ten thousand; but the more social distinctions connected with rank and title and hereditary position are effaced, the more personal does scandal and gossip and interest in the annals of Mayfair become. We have not yet come to newspaper reports of what women wear in church, and as yet we have no official reports of the *menus* of yesterday's dinners consumed in Belgravia."

SOCIAL MATTERS.

The English are, as you know, very much shocked at Continental habits of gambling, which they never practice at home, except a little betting on races, rowing matches, &c. Even little boys get a month's imprisonment for pitching coppers. But great numbers of English are fond of living abroad, and their chief resorts happen to be the very places most celebrated for gambling. Nice is a favorite resort, and the club to which most of the English residents belong is very attractive. Play begins every day at 4 P. M. At 6 there is a pause for dinner, but it begins again at 8, and often lasts till 8 in the morning. The stakes are very high, as much often as $1,000 on a throw. The waiters are supplied with money to lend to the members, and some Englishmen are reported as having lost $40,000 to $60,000. But I have long since observed that the rough waters of the Channel have the effect of taking a great deal out of Englishmen, even in the short distance between Dover and Calais. Besides their dinners, they seem to lose starch, cant, and, if one can judge by the places they are seen at in Paris, a good deal of their morality, or it may be that English principles are too fine to be wasted on the Continent, and are kept entirely for home consumption.

MONADNOCK.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

Fifth Day's Session—Re-Election of Gen. O'Neill—Appointment of the Executive Council—Probable Close of This Session—Prospects of War.

The fifth day's session of the Fenian Congress was held at Masonic Hall yesterday. Notwithstanding that the body did not adjourn until 2½ A. M. that morning the delegates reassembled at 9 o'clock. The business was strictly routine and secret, the only matter reaching the ears of outsiders being the passage of a resolution to hold a perpetual session until all should have been done, recesses to be taken only for meals. At noon the morning meeting closed and at 1 P. M. the afternoon session opened. The election of President and Vice-President took place. Gen. O'NEILL was unanimously chosen to fill the former office, and WM. EGAN as Vice-President. A Committee was appointed to notify the General of his re election and introduce him to the house. His entry was greeted with vociferous cheers, and his speech elicited enthusiastic bursts of applause. At its close the Congress took a brief recess to afford the several delegates an opportunity of nominating the proper men as candidates for the Executive Council of nine, whose appointment was the next business before the house. The following gentlemen were elected to it: John Shelly, Louisville, Ky.; M. J. Cunningham, Auburn, N. Y.; Peter Cunningham, Chicago, Ill.; Patrick Forsyth, Detroit, Mich.; Capt. P. H. Grady, Albany, N. Y.; P. O'Neill, Cleveland, Ohio; Patick J. Sweeney, Lawrence, Mass.; Patrick O'Day, Buffalo, N. Y. These eight, with WM. EGAN, the Vice-President, as chairman, immediately entered upon their duties. A private committee was selected to confer with them on matters relating to their office and report to the Congress on the same. The Military Committee's report, which showed the army status to be satisfactory, was next examined and admitted. This brought the afternoon session to a close at 6½ P. M.

At 7½ o'clock, the evening session opened with the reconsideration of the Union propositions of the Chicago Congress, and much discussion was had on the propriety and best means of bringing the matter to an amicable termination. For this purpose a Committee of three was ordered to wait upon Messrs. FINERTY, MCWILLIAMS and MCLAUGHLIN, to invite them to the House with the privileges of the floor. They were not to be found, however, and had they been, the probability is that the election of Gen. O'NEIL would have rendered it impossible for any satisfactory settlement to be arrived at. The abolition of the office of President was the main condition of their union basis. Every effort was made to bring this Congress to a close last night. And at the time of going to press there was every prospect of its adjournment at an early hour this morning *sine die*.

Early in the coming week the Executive Council will meet at headquarters for important business, and Gen. O'NEIL will appoint the officers of his Cabinet.

Messrs. Jas. Gibbons, of Pennsylvania; P. J. Meehan, of the *Irish American*; Ed. L. Carey, of New-York; Richard McCloud, of Connecticut; Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick, of Cincinnati, and F. B. Gallagher, members of the Executive Committee appointed by the Chicago Convention held a private meeting at the house of Mr. CAREY yesterday. The report of the Chicago delegation was submitted to them, and other important business was transacted. The election of Gen. O'NEIL, we are assured by prominent members of the organization, insures immediate hostilities against the English. Of course the point of attack has not been mentioned, but there is a quiet assurance given by many that RIEL will not need for soldiers to aid him in his struggle while so many Fenians are ready to take the field. He, it is said, is aware of this fact, and is in communication with the Brotherhood. Speedy action will be taken in war matters at any rate, and preparations are being made to that end.

Kirby Smith.

A correspondent of the Troy *Times* relates the following anecdotes of Gen. KIRBY SMITH:

When the rebellion broke out, SMITH's command had just been relieved from duty in the Indian country, and was on its way to the Gulf. The news of the secession of SMITH's native State reached him somewhere in Northern Texas. He called the men together, and standing up in one of the wagons, made them a speech. He began by telling them the news. He then pointed to the flag, told them how many years he had served under it, and how dear it was to him. He went on: "But, boys, I have got a blind old mother down there, and I can't fight against her. I'll take care of you. Go on driver!" My informant says that when this peroration was reached, the tears were running down SMITH's cheeks and his voice was almost inaudible.

Shortly after came TWIGG's infamous surrender of the army which the Republic had intrusted to his charge, SMITH found himself with a force of less than 100 men in the center of a rebel recruiting camp of more than 2,000. He kept a flag flying, stationed sentinels and notified the Rebs to keep at a respectful distance. The officer in command demanded an unconditional surrender. "What," said SMITH, "and march my men on foot to the Gulf? I will fight first." This resolute attitude had its effect, and the command were permitted to retain their horses and to continue on their march unmolested.

THE BURLINGAME OBSEQUIES.

Imposing Ceremonies in Boston—Services in the Arlington-Street Church—A Poem by Whittier—The Funeral Procession—The Scene at Mount Auburn.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 23, 1870.

The funeral honors which have been paid to ANSON BURLINGAME were appropriately concluded by the ceremonies held this morning in the Arlington-street Church. In a high sense the dead statesman belonged to no race—to no country; his fame reflects lustre not only upon Massachusetts, not only upon the United States, but is recognized and treasured by every nation that holds a place in the civilized world. It was, however, none the less fitting that he should be laid to his final rest in the midst of those who first honored him with a public commission, and from whom he had so lately parted, cheered to the vigorous prosecution of his great mission by the warmest congratulations of friendship, and the heartiest demonstrations of popular respect and universal regard.

IN FANEUIL HALL.

The body of Mr. BURLINGAME arrived at the Old Colony Railroad Station on Thursday morning, where it was met by Mayor SHURTLEFF and full committees of the City Government. Under the escort of a detachment of Police and a guard of honor detailed by the President of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company, it was at once removed to Faneuil Hall, which had been appropriately draped and decorated for its reception. The procession was quite short, consisting of the hearse, eight carriages and the guards only. During the whole of Thursday the body remained in one of the smaller apartments of the Hall, in charge of Mr. BURLINGAME's relatives. The coffin was opened by an undertaker, and the examination resulted in a conclusion not to expose the body to public view. Yesterday it lay in state from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., and was visited by nearly thirty thousand people. The coffin, which is of Russian manufacture, and silver mounted, was covered with a heavy pall of black velvet, and bore a plate with this inscription:

ANSON BURLINGAME.
Born in New-Berlin, New-York, United States of America, 14th November, 1822. Died at St. Petersburg, Russia, 23d February, 1870.

The casket was also enshrouded in an American flag and placed on a dais in the centre of the hall. The dais was strewn with flowers and green leaves, and from this fragrant bed rose a floral crown and cross at the head of the coffin, and exquisitely beautiful lyres at the sides. A detail of the Independent Corps of Cadets surrounded the dais; and as the Hall was but dimly lighted, the motionless, uniformed figures of the guard of honor, the constant stream of hushed and uncovered spectators, formed a scene that was most solemn and impressive.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

This morning a large crowd of people had assembled in the vicinity of Faneuil Hall as early as 8½ o'clock. The square directly in front of the Hall was kept clear by a detachment of Police officers from the different stations, and shortly after 9 o'clock the Cadet escort arrived on the ground, accompanied by Brown's Brigade Band. As soon as the military escort had wheeled into line the casket was removed from the dais by the Police, and conveyed to the hearse, the Cadets presenting arms and the band playing a dirge. The hearse was handsomely draped and decorated with the national colors and the ensigns of China and the United States, and was drawn by four black horses, whose heads were ornamented by nodding and sombre plumes. The funeral cortége proceeded to Arlington-street Church in the following order:

Chief Marshal—JOHN M. CLARKE, Esq.
Platoon of Police.
Brown's Brigade Band.
Independent Corps of Cadets—eighty-five men.
Guard. Hearse. Guard.
Joint Committee of Boston, Cambridge and Chelsea in carriages.

The route of the procession was through Merchants-row, State, Washington, Winter, Tremont and Boylston streets to the church, which was reached a little after 10 o'clock.

IN THE CHURCH.

The decorations of the church were of the most tasteful description. The pulpit was heavily draped in black, over which was arranged the most superb and artistically grouped collection of the products of the greenhouse that has ever been witnessed in Boston. Some idea of its extent may be gained by the statement that the array comprised forty thousand violets, twenty thousand pinks, three hundred dozen roses, two thousand camellias, and one thousand lilium cardidum. At the base of the pulpit, in the center, stood Mrs. AMES' bust of Mr. BURLINGAME, in a bed of callas and flowers of the season, interspersed with smilax. Upon the rostrum, back of the bust, was a double cross; to the right, on a rustic stand, an elaborate crown, and to the left, on a similar stand, a beautiful cross. Another floral tier above was composed of a center cross, flanked by large bouquets, stars and baskets. Still further up was a center wreath, at the right and left of which were anchors and stars. The whole was surmounted on the apex of the pulpit by a large crown in the center and beautifully-worked lyres at the sides. Trains of smilax entwined the display and completed the work of the florists. The other decorations were of the plainest yet most effective kind. The front of the organ loft was covered by the American and Chinese flags meeting in the center, with the monogram A. B. in silver joining them. The gallery fronts were festooned in black and white, looped together with silver-trimmed lappels and rosettes. The Church was darkened, and everything presented an appearance decidedly appropriate to the solemn occasion.

The galleries were filled before the body of the house, the floor being reserved for the family of the deceased and the official bodies participating in the ceremonies. The left front was occupied by the relatives and intimate friends of the deceased, and the right front by the pall-bearers: Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Hon. J. H. Clifford, Major-Gen. N. P. Banks, Elliot C. Cowdin, Esq., Hon. Alexander H. Rice, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Robert B. Forbes, Esq., and Hon. Charles R. Train.

THE SERVICES.

The services began at 11 o'clock. The "Dead March in Saul" was first performed on the organ, and the impressive chorus from St. Paul, "Happy and Blessed are They," was then sung. Appropriate selections from the Scriptures were next read by Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D. D., followed by this hymn, written by Mr. JOHN G. WHITTIER for the occasion, and chanted to the music of "Thy will be done:"

With silence only as their benediction,
God's angels come
Where, in the shadow of a great affliction,
The soul sits dumb.

Yet would we say, what every heart approveth,
Our Father's will
Calling to him the dear ones whom he loveth,
In mercy still.

Not upon us, or ours, the solemn angel
Hath evil wrought,
The funeral anthem is a glad evangel,
The good die not.

God calls our loved ones, but we lose not wholly
What He has given.
They live on earth in thought and deeds as truly
As in His heaven.

The address was by Rev. GEORGE W. BRIGGS, D. D. In his introduction he remarked that it was an unparalleled event for the loss of a single man to awaken in three continents such peculiar and personal sorrow as this event has occasioned, and some of the expressions of feeling in Europe and in this country were specified. But aside from this, it was said they were to remember not merely the Ambassador, but the friend and the man. Years ago, when visiting Mount Auburn, the deceased said it soothed him when weary to feel that his body would have such a resting-place when he was gone. In this respect his desires were to be fulfilled. A brief sketch of the life of the deceased was given, and of his character it was remarked that no one who knew him can wonder that he drew men's hearts toward him and inspired affection. Attractive in appearance, genial and kindly in feeling, firm in his convictions, manly and brave in their expression, magnanimous to those who differed from him, enthusiastic, persuasive, greeting men, high and low, on the platform of a common brotherhood, with the names and the fortunes of friends always written in his heart, in all positions, as legislator or diplomatist, he secured a personal regard that matched all official respect. In conclusion, it was said by the speaker that he had not the intimate acquaintance with the deceased which would enable him to analyze his character. Whatever his faults might have been, one who was so kindly in his judgments of others could be charitably judged. "We would remember only the generous heart—the noble achievement. We honor the lover of liberty, the friend of humanity, true to the interests of justice and peace." He should be laid where he deserved to be laid, and "flowers should grow around his grave who wished to have all other lives bloom with new promise and brightness and joy."

At the conclusion of Dr. BRIGGS' address prayer was offered by Rev. ANDREW P. PEABODY, D. D., and then followed the familiar anthem, "Their sun shall no more go down." A benediction was pronounced and the services were concluded by the performance on the organ of CHOPIN's funeral march.

THE FINAL PROCESSION.

On leaving the church the procession, which included more than one hundred carriages, proceeded through Arlington-street, Beacon-street, Charles-street and Cambridge-street, to West Boston Bridge, and from thence in direct line through Cambridgeport to Cambridge, to Mt. Auburn. The public buildings in Boston and Cambridge were generally draped, and appropriately decorated flags half-mast waved from nearly all prominent buildings along the route; and in the business part of the city many of the stores were closed. At the house of Hon. ISAAC LIVERMORE, the father-in-law of Mr. BURLINGAME, a large national flag, deeply trimmed with mourning emblems, was displayed, and most of the residences in Old Cambridge showed similar marks of respect and sorrow. At the draw of the Cambridge bridge the detachment of Boston Police which headed the procession was relieved by a line of Cambridge officers, and as the cortége passed over the bridge and moved through Cambridgeport and Old Cambridge, minute guns were fired from Fort Putnam. Mount Auburn was reached at about 3 o'clock, and as the entrance to the cemetery had been kept clear by a Police force, the procession entered the gateway without any disarrangement of its order, the cadets marching in first, with arms reversed, and followed by the hearse, the long line of carriages, and a large delegation of the Masonic brotherhood.

CEREMONIES AT THE GRAVE.

The ceremonies at the grave were very brief, and consisted, besides the usual tokens of respect, of the beautiful and impressive Masonic burial service, shortened somewhat, however, owing to the lateness of the hour. The last resting-place of ANSON BURLINGAME is in a pretty dell on Spruce-avenue, near a mound at the right of the high tower, where a fountain and pond have just been constructed. In this quiet, peaceful spot the brave young American, under whose leadership a mighty nation was passing into the full light of civilization, has found eternal repose. His life was romantic to a degree seldom witnessed in the experience of his fellow-countrymen, and it was brilliantly successful as well. His mission, it is true, was not finished, but he died with his armor on, within sight of the battle, victorious, and to-day he was—

"To a glorious burial slowly borne,
Followed by the brave of other lands.
He on whom from both her open hands,
Lavish Honor showered all her stars,
And affluent fortune emptied all her horn."

OAKHAM.

HAYTI.

Revolt at Gonaives—Capture of Fifteen of the Insurgents—Surrender of the Pickets—Capture of Delgrace Jacquet—He is to be Shot with His Followers—Indignation Toward the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Tuesday, April 12, 1870.

A revolt against the Government had taken place at Gonaives, and some seventy or more men took up arms in the affair. It appears that they hold large amounts—bags full—of the paper money of the Salnave Administration, and finding that the Saget Government will not redeem it, they have incited a little rebellion. Fifteen of them have been captured with arms in their hands, and the troops are in pursuit of the others. It is thought that many of them will be shot. There is a great deal of discontent among those who have put their trust in SALNAVE's promises to pay, now that, by the present ruling, they will no longer pass current, and revolts as this will be not uncommon.

At last the Picquets, at Des Abricots, have all laid down their arms, having had enough of fighting for the present, and the district of the Grand Anse is reconciled to the new state of affairs. DELGRACE JACQUET, the rebel chief who was outlawed by the Government, and who, in hopes of saving his own neck, seized United States Consul WEINER as a hostage fled with some of his leading men to the mountains before the surrender; but he was hotly pursued by Gen. BRICE, and, with the greater part of his followers, was captured, and will be shot, together with a number of the rebel chiefs; and in a few days the entire South will be at peace.

The people of Hayti are again excitedly discussing the San Domingo annexation question, on account of information received here that a United States war steamer had taken possession of the Bay of Mansanillo, on the northern frontier of Hayti. The annexation scheme has always been looked upon with disfavor by the Haytians, and now that it seems to encroach upon their territory, the feeling against it is more bitter than ever. It is understood that this movement of the United States authorities is for the purpose of preventing LUPERON from entering the Civas district of San Domingo with hostile intent. It will be remembered that BAEZ proposed this movement to the United States during last year.

The *Severn* called at Cape Haytien in search of LUPERON, who was there, and had been proclaimed by the instigators of the insurrection at Port-au-Platte as their leader; but he having learned the intention of the Captain of the *Severn*, made his escape in an English schooner. A lot of counterfeit currency, made in Boston, has appeared at St. Marc. The Government has ordered that the Customs dues hereafter shall be paid in gold.

The Lotos Club.

A social organization, bearing the name of the Lotos Club, has just sprung into existence. Its elements represent art, music, journalism and the drama—professional men and business men entering, of course, liberally in the composition of the new institution. The Lotos Club has leased the dwelling No. 2 Irving-place, adjoining the Academy of Music, for its occupancy; and its members, whose numbers are continually being added to, are now busily engaged in preparing for the formal installation of the Club on May 1.

Personal.

Judge Granger, of Canada, and Judge Sanford, of Connecticut, are at the St. James Hotel. C. E. K. Kortright, British Consul at Philadelphia, is at the Brevoort House. Hon. Thomas B. Maddox and Hon. F. M. Gilmore, Jr., of Alabama, Hon. A. Townsend, of Cleveland, and Gen. J. T. Wilder, of Tennessee, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Thos. L. Young, of Cincinnati, is at the Everett House. Hon. J. G. Thorp, of Madison; Hon. M. Randolph, of St. Louis, and Dr. B. B. Bontecou, of Troy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Richard W. Meade, of the United States Army, and Hon. Geo. A. Chapin, of St. Paul, are at the Astor House.

At gold prices, the largest assortment in the City of boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children at E. A. BROOKS'. This is the largest house in the City, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great reduction. Soiled shoes half price. —*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER cures Bright's disease of the Kidneys, Scrofula and all impurities of the blood.—*Advertisement.*

White Teeth.

Dr. JOHNSON'S Tooth Powder is the most delightful mouth cleanser and teeth preserver in existence Sold by druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Offices for Bankers, Insurance Companies and lawyers.—Fitted with every convenience, and the best lighted apartments in the City.—No. 21 Park-row, opposite the new Post-office and Astor House. Owner will be in attendance from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

Beautiful Women.—All women know that it is beauty, rather than genius, which all generations of men have worshiped in the sex. Ladies desiring beauty, a soft, smooth, clear and beautiful skin, should use GEO. W. LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH. This delightful toilet preparation has recently been chemically analyzed by Prof. C. F. Chandler, the chemist to the Metropolitan Board of Health. The BLOOM OF YOUTH is pronounced harmless and free from any ingredient injurious to health. Sold at all druggists and fancy goods stores. Depot No. 74 Fulton-st., New-York.

Dandruff on the Head.

The most common, uncleanly and annoying disease which destroys the hair is dandruff. To a lady or gentleman, a scurfy or scaly head is an affliction. A head thus affected may be thoroughly cleansed,—yet a few days will find it again covered with this scaly deposit. Those afflicted with scurfy or scaly heads should consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st. Send for an interrogatory circular.

MARRIED.

COOK—SILLIMAN.—On Wednesday, April 20, by Rev. W. B. Sprague, GEO. H. COOK, of this City, to ADDIE M. SILLIMAN. No cards.

TURNER—WALLACE.—On Thursday, April 21, at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, by Rev. A. F. Hewit, LOTHROP TURNER, of New-York, to CARRIE L. WALLACE, of Bayonne, N. J. No cards.

DIED.

BUSSING.—At Williamsbridge, on Thursday, April 21, SARAH BUSSING, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence at Williamsbridge, on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

FENNER.—At Irvington, on the Hudson, on Friday, April 22, in the 6th year of her age, ALICE, daughter of Mary B. and the late Dean K. Fenner.

Funeral services at the residence of her mother, on Monday, at 10½ A. M.

GRIDLEY.—On Thursday, April 21, SARAH J., wife of John V. Gridley.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, April 24, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 109 West 31st-st., without further notice.

LINCOLN CLUB.—The members of the Club are requested to meet at their rooms, No. 37 Union-square, today, (Sunday,) April 24, at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral of the wife of the President, JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Esq. GEO. H. VAN CLIFT, Vice-President.
J. B. POLLOCK, Secretary pro tem.

STILLWELL.—At Graves End, on Saturday morning, April 23, Mrs. REBECCA STILLWELL, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church at Graves End, on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

WILTSE.—On Saturday, April 23, 1870, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, JOHN HENRY WILTSE, only son of the late John Wiltse, of Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

Funeral services at the house of his brother-in-law, Thomas W. Leonard, No. 162 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE, &c.
The subscriber will remove to
NO. 513 BROADWAY,
UNDER THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
ABOUT MAY 1,
And is now selling
FINE GOLD WATCHES, FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, EAR-RINGS and PINS, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES, SEAL RINGS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, STUDS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
DIAMOND RINGS as low as $30, $40 and $50 each.
SILVER-WARE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SILVER-PLATED WARE at half the usual prices.
FRENCH JEWELRY, ENGLISH JET JEWELRY, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
SHOW-CASES and SAFE FOR SALE LOW.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS-FIXTURES, BRONZES, CLOCKS AND PLATED-WARE, will be removed by our successors,
MESSRS. NICOL & DAVIDSON,
to their new store, No. 686 BROADWAY, near Great Jones-st., and closed out at reduced prices. The goods will be arranged ready for sale by MONDAY, May 2. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.
Selling at greatly reduced prices. Also, taken in exchange and bought for cash. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.—WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, inferior, 150 pieces, $27 50. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A SERMON BY REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS will be delivered in behalf of the Shepherd's Fold, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 26, at 7½ o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st.

AN EFFORT IS BEING MADE BY the Trustees of "The Midnight Mission" to create a building fund of $40,000, by calling for 1,000 subscriptions of $40 each. There is every prospect of success; $7,000 has been received thus far. Forty-dollar checks are pouring into the treasury from all quarters. Quite a number of $50, $100 and $250 subscriptions have been received.

It is earnestly hoped that all who feel interested in this great work will send in their names without delay for one share at least. Only $10 required on subscribing, the balance in three installments semi-annually. PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 26 Nassau-st.

N. B.—A full list of contributions will appear in the next report.

AT THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, on 2d-av., near 21st-st., on SUNDAY, April 24, high mass will be at 10½ A. M. Millard's Mass in G will be sung by the very efficient choir of the Church, Miss Frericks, soprano; Miss Sayres, contralto; Mr. D'Haesler, bass; Mr. Reinhardt, tenor; Signor Giovanni Aberle, director. Rev. Dr. BURTSELL, the Pastor, will preach on the *Resurrection of the Body*. Vespers at 4½ P. M. N. B.—The Sexton will be at the Church every day from 7 to 11 A. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M. to let pews or seats. Pew or seat holders, wherever residing, have the same rights as parishioners.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, April 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Installation of Rev. Mr. CHAMBERS as Pastor in the evening. Sermon by Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMSON. Charges by Rev. Drs. MURRAY and ALEXANDER.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET RE-FORMED CHURCH, Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor. —The former Pastor, Rev. Dr. STRYKER, will preach in this church on SABBATH MORNING, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The Sabbath-school anniversary will be held in the church in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. STRYKER and Hon. EDWARD A. LAMBERT, of Brooklyn.

REV. DR. SAMSON, PRESIDENT OF Columbian College, D. C.; Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D., and Hon. J. M. VAN COTT, will address a public meeting in Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON's,) next SUNDAY EVENING, April 24, in behalf of the colonization cause. Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON will preside on the occasion.

FREE UNITARIAN SERVICES EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. On SUNDAY, 24th inst., Rev. R. N. BELLOWS will preach. Subject—Morning—*The Beneficent Working of Divine Laws.* Subject—Evening—*Unitarianism a Devotional Faith.* The public cordially invited.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY will thankfully receive packages of second-hand clothing or shoes, which friends may desire to donate, and will gladly send to any part of this or the adjacent cities, on notice being sent to No. 155 Worth-st. WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Superintendent.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the [illegible] Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD; also, at the [illegible] corner of Water and Dover sts., and at No. [illegible] Greenwich-st. at 3 P. M.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH [illegible] st., between 5th and [illegible] Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, [illegible] A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. [illegible] WILL PREACH [illegible]

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. Subject of sermon—*Death is but Sleep*; and at 7½ P. M. Subject of sermon—*Everlasting Life*. This church is convenient to most of the large hotels, and strangers are cordially invited to the services.

AFTER NEXT SUNDAY, 24TH INST., the congregation of the North-west Reformed Church (Rev. H. D. GANSE, Pastor,) will worship in Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. A final service with communion will be held in the present building, West 23d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. All former members and friends of the church are cordially invited to attend. New church edifice in process of erection corner Madison-av. and 57th-st.

THE BAPTIST LAY PREACHING Association will hold their second anniversary exercises in the chapel of the First Baptist Church, on Park-av., near 40th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Annual address by Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D.; report of the Board of Managers by R. H. LYON, Esq.; short speeches by Messrs. HANSELL, PHELPS, OBERHISER and G. W. HILLMAN, of the Association.

GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. Hon. GERRITT SMITH will speak for an hour, and reply to interrogatories for three-quarters of an hour on the present aspect of the subject of temperance, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 24. Marion Division Glee Club will sing. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by the Pastor. In the evening the annual sermon in behalf of the Sabbath-school will be preached by Rev. THEO. S. HASTINGS, D. D. Subject—*Christian Work*. All are cordially invited.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. WM. H. FERRIS, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING and experience meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject A. M.—Philip., iii., 20, 21, *On the Physical Likeness to Christ, Secured by His Presence in Glory*. P. M., Isaiah, xlviii., 3, *On Prophecy, the Guide of Faith*. All invited.

THE EASTER CELEBRATION OF the Sunday-schools of the Anthon Memorial Church will be held in the church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. There will be singing by the choir and schools. Presentation of offerings from the scholars and a sermon by the Rector on "*The Resurrection*."

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER of 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. J. F. CLARK, of Boston, Mass., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, April 24. Morning service at 10¼. Subject—*What do we know about God.* Evening service 7¾. Subject—*What do we know about Christ.* At evening service seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUS-TRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held EVERY SUNDAY in the new and commodious chapel, at 3 o'clock P. M. Short addresses; singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited to attend. WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Superintendent.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SO-CIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—The Presbyterian congregation, formerly holding religious services in this hall, will hereafter worship at its permanent location in the church in 40th-st., near Lexington-av. Services in that church on SABBATH, April 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of the New-York Bible Society will be held at the South Reformed Church, 5th-av. and 21st-st., SUNDAY, May 1, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Revs. Messrs. COOKMAN, KITTREDGE, and GANSE. In view of the importance of the Bible question at this time, a large attendance is hoped for.

HOME FOR INCURABLES.—REV. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., will preach in behalf of this charity, at the Chapel of the Holy Savior, 25th-st., near Madison-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 24th inst. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made toward the support of the Home.

FIVE-POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Singing by the children; short addresses by visitors. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Text—*Be Still, and Know that I am God*, and at 7½ P. M. on the *Life of Joseph*. Baptizing in the evening. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE DOUAY COURSE OF SERMONS to Roman Catholics will be commenced on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the free Church of Our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 37th-st. Texts, references, &c., from the Douay Bible. Protestants invited also.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Please God Rev. ISAAC S. HARTLEY, of Philadelphia, will preach in this Church, on SUNDAY, 24th inst. Divine service at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancy sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., for deaf mutes. At 4 P. M., choral service with catechetical instruction.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-av. and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, April 24, MORNING and EVENING. Subject, morning—*A Divine Hope.*

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. All the sittings free.

ELDER WILLIAM HINES WILL preach at the Advent Mission Church, No. 138 West 24th-st., SUNDAY, April 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; and at the Advent Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., corner Clinton, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery.—SUNDAY at 2½ P. M., Sabbath-school, and 7½ P. M. preaching in the chapel. All are invited to both services.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are invited to these services.

REV. WILLIAM H. BOOLE WILL preach in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

OUR CAPTAIN'S GENERAL ORDER—A lecture by Rev. CHARLES F. LEE, SUNDAY MORNING, April 24, at 10½, at Oriental Hall, No. 265 East 27th-st., near 3d-av. Seats free; public invited.

WHAT IS COMING?—THE MESSENGER of God will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Kingdom of God to Destroy all the Kingdoms of the Earth.*—Dan., ii., 44. Come and hear!

REV. DR. SAMUEL OSGOOD WILL deliver a lecture on *Woman in Europe*, THURSDAY EVENING, April 28, St. Luke's Rooms, No. 481 Hudson-st., opposite Grove. Tickets 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM TODAY AT 3 P. M., in the hall south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st. Wonderful manifestations are witnessed EVERY SUNDAY.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Temptation*.

ZION M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 10TH and Bleecker sts., Rev. WM. F. BUTLER, Pastor.—Services SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Duties of Our New Citizenship.*

UNION REFORMED CHURCH, 6TH-av., opposite Amity-st.—Rev. JULIUS L. DANNER will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel No. 29 East 29th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—THE GRAND organ, built by Jardine & Son, will be played on THURSDAY NIGHT. Eminent vocal and instrumental talent is engaged.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.

REV. DR. BURROUGHS, OF RICH-mond, Va., will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. S. HARROWER, on SUNDAY, 24th inst., both morning and evening.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING, by Dr. R. JEFFERY, of Cincinnati.

MRS. C. FANNIE ALLYN WILL GIVE her closing discourses before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, TODAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects given by the audience.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Rev. WM. MCVICKAR will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Prof. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATION-AL CHURCH—Preaching on SUNDAY at [illegible] A. M. and 7½ P. M. [illegible] av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free: [illegible]

REV. S. A. CO[illegible] preach in the [illegible] ton-av., near [illegible] at 7½ P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st. Rev. [illegible], Pastor, Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelistic preaching on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

[illegible]

The Racing Season and Its Prospects.

The Jerome Park, Cincinnati, Long Branch and Saratoga Meetings—Immense Sums of Money at Stake—Details of the Coming Contests.

The racing campaign of 1870 will shortly commence, for the leading turf associations throughout the country have issued their programmes of racing sport at their forthcoming meetings. In no previous year has the prospect of a brilliant and successful running season, judging from the unprecedented number of horses entered for the various stakes at the different meetings, and the large amount of public money to be run for, been so bright and promising. At the four meetings held around this section, viz., at Jerome Park, Long Branch and Saratoga (exclusive of the Fall meeting at the former place,) there is no less than $61,600 of public money to be contended for, in addition to numerous rich stakes. The pastimes of the turf now attract a more extensive interest among the American people, than at any previous period, and all classes feel interested in "the sport of Kings." Some pursue racing as a recreation and pleasure; others as a matter of legitimate business, while the vast majority patronize it as affording a healthy excitement and delightful enjoyment, derived from witnessing the trials of speed between the high-bred equine contestants. The capital at present invested in race-horses and thoroughbred breeding establishments in the United States, is almost incalculable, and our wealthiest, most cultivated, and intellectual citizens are numbered among the most enthusiastic patrons of the turf. Under their fostering control and protection, racing has been dignified and elevated in social estimation to its proper position; and the pride, beauty, and fashion of American society are found assembled on our race-courses during the progress of the meetings.

RACING IN THE SOUTH.

The racing campaign commenced in the South at Mobile in March, at a time when frost and snow held their reign in the North and the thoroughbreds stood idle in their stalls. This Spring the Mobile meeting was a complete failure, owing partly to the love of the sport having apparently died out in Alabama since the war, and partly to the unfavorable weather during the race week. The New-Orleans meeting was held in the first week of the present month, and rarely has the time-honored Metairie Jockey Club celebrated a more brilliant gathering. The most noticeable events were the three victories achieved by *Coquette*, the three-year-old daughter of *Lexington* and *Susan Harris*, at two miles and two-mile heats, and the double success of *Carrie Atherton*, a four-year-old filly, by *Lexington*, out of *Knighthood's* dam, at three miles and four-mile heats. A couple of two-year olds made their debuts successfully on the turf at this meeting, whose future career will be worth watching. One was *Lida Grissom*, a daughter of *War Dance* and *Mary Case*, (*Betty Ward's* dam,) belonging to a stanch Western turfman, Mr. [illegible] Richards, who distanced her opponents in the National Half Eagle Stake, mile heats; and the other was *Foster*, a full brother to *Vauxhall*, being by *Lexington*, out of *Verona*, owned by Capt. T. G. Moore, who won the National Eagle Stakes in such easy style as to give promise of great future excellence. Both these are engaged in three-year-old stakes at Jerome Park and Saratoga this Summer; for although they both ran at New-Orleans as two-year olds, horses in the South take their ages from 1st May instead of, as in the North, from the 1st January.

IN THE WEST.

The next important race meeting is that of the Buckeye Club at Cincinnati, which commences on the last day of May and continues over the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th of June. This Spring the managers of the Buckeye Club became impressed with the idea that racing meetings, to be successful, should be conducted on the same principles of management as trotting meetings, viz.: That ten per cent. entrance money should be charged to the purses. They announced liberal purses to be run for, expecting a numerous influx of entries to them, but to their mortification and astonishment, none were received. They have now taken the back track, and announced a new programme of purses to the amount of $6,800, to which no entrance money is required. At a time when the Saratoga and Long Branch Racing Associations have sensibly concluded to abolish the system of charging entrance money to purses altogether, it seemed not a little singular for the Buckeye Club to attempt to increase the existing vexatious tax 100 per cent. Although the purses failed to fill, yet the stakes at the meeting had numerous entries, and now that the managers have come to their senses, as regards entrance-money, a good meeting may be looked for.

IN THE EAST—JEROME PARK.

The venue now changes to the East, and the gates of Jerome Park open wide for the Summer meeting of the American Jockey Club, which commences on Saturday, the 4th of June, and continues over the 7th, 9th and 11th of that month. Upward of $14,000 is added by the Jockey Club at this meeting, the programme of which is liberal and well arranged. On the first day, a hurdle-race for a purse of $500 commences the sport, followed by the Fordham Stakes, a handicap for all horses, $50 each, play or pay, with $500 added. The distance run is one mile and a quarter, and the second horse receives twenty-five per cent. of the stakes, while the third receives his entrance money back. There were twenty-six entries for this stake, of which nine declared out, leaving seventeen acceptances. These are: 1. *Corsican*, five years, 117 pounds; 2. *Metairie*, six years, 114 pounds; 3. *Sanford*, five years, 113 pounds; 4. *Pompey Payne*, four years, 112 pounds; 5. *R. B. Connolly*, six years, 111 pounds; 6. *Red Dick*, aged, 110 pounds; 7. *Cottrill*, four years, 109 pounds; 8. *Julius*, aged, 108 pounds; 9. *Planter*, four years, 106 pounds; 10. *Barnwell*, four years, 106 pounds; 11. *Onyx*, four years, 104 pounds; 12. *Nannie Douglas*, four years, 104 pounds; 13. *Glengary*, four years, 101 pounds; 14. *Rapture*, four years, 101 pounds; 15. *Beverly*, three years, 89 pounds; 16. Ch. c., three years, by *Mickey Free*, dam *Cornelia*, by *Priam*, 89 pounds; and 17. b. c., three years, by *Norton*, dam *Rebecca T. Price* by *The Colonel*, 89 pounds. Of this lot, the chances of *Red Dick*, *R. B. Connolly*, *Sanford*, *Cottrill*, and the *Norton* colt, appear to us to be the most rosy for this race. Then follows the great three-year-old race, the Belmont Stakes, one mile and five furlongs; $200 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,500 added by the Jockey Club; the second horse receiving $300 out of the stakes. There are forty-seven nominations to this stake, rendering it one of great value to the winner, for if a dozen start for it, it will be worth $6,900. Last year Mr. A. Belmont, after whom the stake is named, was both first and second for it with *Finesse* and *Glenelg*. This year his powerful stable is again dangerous, for he has *Nellie James*, the winner of the Hopeful Stakes last Summer, *Finesse* and *Telegram* entered for this stake. His most formidable opponents, judging from public running, will be *Foster*, *Remorseless*, the *Norton* colt, *Ecliptic*, and the *Pasta* filly by *Censor*. A race of mile heats finishes the first day's sport, the winner taking $600, and the second horse the five per cent. entrance-money.

On the second day a steeple-chase inaugurates the proceedings, the prize being a $1,000 purse, of which $200 goes to the second horse. This is followed by the Westchester Cup, one of the most important events of the meeting. It is a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for all ages, with $1,500 added by the Jockey Club, over two miles and a quarter. The entries, seventeen in number, are: *General Yorke*, *Vespucius*, *Narragansett*, *Fenian*, *Glenelg*, *Extra*, *Invercauld*, *Plowman*, *Nellie Macdonald*, *Sanford*, *Abdel Kader*, *Pennican*, *Helmbold*, *Bayonet*, *Corsican*, *Nannie Douglas*, and the four-year-old colt by *Colton*, dam by *The Colonel*. Of this lot, *Narragansett*, *Helmbold*, *Vespucius*, *Abdel Kader* and *Glenelg* look the best on paper; the distance, we think, being too far for *Corsican*, and *Bayonet* must be regarded as a patched-up horse since he won the Saratoga Cup. A selling race and one of heats, mile and three-quarters, finishes this day's sport. On the third day we have a race for gentlemen riders, for the Members' Cup, a dash of one and an eighth mile, for three-year olds; a two-mile-heat race for all ages; a selling race of a mile and a quarter, and the Ladies' Stakes. This last race is for three-year-old fillies exclusively, $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added. The distance is one mile and five furlongs, and the stake closed with thirty-eight nominations. The best known among them are *Remorseless*, *Nellie James*, *Finesse*, *Intrigue*, *Ecliptic*, and *Mad-day*. There are, however, a number of dark fillies in the race, who have never run in public, and of whose merits we know nothing. Still, public form is always reliable, and we think one of the above-named lot will furnish the winner.

The racing on the last day commences with a hurdle-race for a purse of $600, followed by the Jockey Club handicap for all ages, two miles, $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added. There were eighteen entries for this race, and only three declined the handicapper's weights; a fact which reflects highly on that official's impartiality and judgment. The acceptances are: *Julius*, aged, 109 pounds; *Oakleaf*, four years, [illegible] pounds; *Invercauld*, four years, 104 pounds; *Onyx*, four years, 104 pounds; *Planter*, four years, 108 pounds; *Nellie Macdonald*, five years, [illegible] pounds; b. h., four years, by *Colton*, 103 pounds; *Helmbold*, four years, [illegible] pounds; *Cottrill*, four years, 108 pounds; *Corsican*, five years, 118 pounds; and *Nannie Douglas*, four years, 102 pounds. Of this lot, *Flora McIvor*, *Helmbold*, *Cottrill* and *Legatee* appear to be best in at the weights. The Consolation Purse for beaten horses; a dash of three miles for all ages for a purse of $1,000, and a match for $1,000 a side, mile heats, between Mr. O. Fallon's ch. c. *Athlone*, four years, by *Lexington*, dam *Alabama*, and Mr. Belmont's ch. c. *Fenian*, four years, by *Mickey Free*, dam *Spiletta*, terminate the meeting.

THE SARATOGA MEETINGS.

Saratoga this year holds two race meetings—the hotel-keepers in that fashionable watering-place having given $10,000 for an extra meeting, so much benefit do they derive from the turf carnivals. The first meeting is held in July, commencing on the 14th and continuing over six days, during which upward of $13,000 added money will be run for. At this meeting the customary stakes, which have made Saratoga so attractive to the turfman, the Travers and the Sequel Stakes for three-year olds and the Saratoga Stakes for two-year olds will be run for, as will also that most interesting of all races here, the Saratoga Cup. The second meeting will be held in August, commencing on the 12th and continuing six days. There will be three races on each day, to which the Association contributes the munificent sum of $14,100. All are purse races except two, the Kenner Stakes for three-year olds, $500 entrance, half forfeit, with $3,000 added, two miles; and the Kentucky Stakes for two-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added. The Kenner Stakes (so named in honor of the distinguished Southern turfman, Duncan F. Kenner, Esq.,) has twenty-five nominations, and the Kentucky Stakes forty; the best horses of their respective years being entered in each. Saratoga is certain to maintain the high popularity this Summer which its previous meetings have always enjoyed.

THE LONG BRANCH PARK MEETING.

Midway between the two meetings at Saratoga, comes the Long Branch Park inaugural meeting. It commences on Saturday, July 30, and continues over the ensuing Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday; five days' racing altogether. This is now the only race-course in New-Jersey, since the abandonment of the once popular Paterson track, and is most admirably located, as regards easy access, for the sport-loving citizens of New-York and Philadelphia. The railroads for these densely-populated cities pass close by the course, and the communication with them is consequently cheap, frequent and easy. It is about three miles from Long Branch, and the drive from that favorite and fashionable sea-side resort is a delightful one. The course is not to be surpassed, even if equaled, in America, being admirably graded and eighty feet wide in every part. The grand stand will be found unequaled for the conveniences and accommodations afforded to visitors, and the hotel, training-stables and appurtenances, perfect in every point. The management have adopted a very judicious, and at the same time a novel step, in retaining in their own hands the control of the refreshment department, instead of letting it out to the highest bidder, as is done at Jerome Park and Saratoga. Under this latter style of managing affairs, exorbitant prices and refreshments of very inferior quality are the necessary consequence, for it is only by this means that the parties renting the privilege of the bars, can save themselves from loss. The Executive at Long Branch Park, on the contrary, purpose supplying everything of the very best quality and at City prices; a system certain to give satisfaction to visitors and add to their enjoyment. Unusual facilities of access during the meeting will be provided, both by rail and water, and we are prepared to witness, at the inaugural meeting at Long Branch Park, the largest, most brilliant, and fashionable assemblage of visitors that ever graced an American race-course. The credit of originating and carrying into practical effect the Long Branch Park, and thus adding another institution of popular enjoyment to those we already possess, is due to Mr. John Chamberlin, of this City, who, on his own individual responsibility and at his own cost, purchased the land, formed the race-course, and then gracefully resigned its management and direction into the hands of an association, composed of some of our wealthiest and most respected citizens. The programme of racing which this Association have announced for their inaugural meeting is one of unexampled munificence; the princely sum of $20,000 being given in purses alone. The following sweepstakes closed on the 15th inst., but the entries have not yet appeared. On the first day there is a sweepstakes for three-year olds, $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, mile heats, by the Continental Hotel, Long Branch; of which $200 goes to the second horse; to carry 100 pounds each; this closed with twenty-three subscribers. Also the Monmouth Stake for all ages, two miles and a half, $50 each, play or pay, with $1,500 added, of which the second and third horses respectively receive $350 and $150; for this there are twenty-three entries. On the second day is a three-year-old sweepstake of $50 each, play or pay, with a purse of $1,000 added by the Mansion House, of which $200 goes to the second horse; to carry 110 pounds, and run a dash of two miles; twenty-two horses have entered for this stake. On the third day is a sweepstakes for two year olds, one mile, $50 each, play or pay, with the Stetson House Purse of $1,000 added, of which $200 goes to the second horse; to carry 100 pounds. Thirty horses are engaged in this race. On the fourth day we have the Robins Stakes (named in honor of the President of the Association) for three-year olds; $50 each, play or pay, with $3,000 added, of which the second and third horses respectively receive $700 and $300; to carry 100 pounds; this closed with twenty-four subscribers. On the last day is the great event of the meeting—the Restoration Stakes for all ages, $100 each, play or pay, four-mile heats, the Association adding $5,000, of which the second horse receives $1,000 and the third $500. For this event there are no fewer than fourteen subscribers, giving promise of a larger field of horses than ever before started for a four-mile-heat race in America. The further distribution of the purses will shortly be announced, but the above programme of stakes shows clearly on what a liberal scale of management the Long Branch Park race meeting is to be conducted, and which is certain to secure for the Association that high degree of success which their munificence so amply merits.

MULLEE AGAIN.

Further Proceedings in Court—Decision of Judge Blatchford—Singular Method of Transacting Business.

It will be remembered that a motion was made before Judge Blatchford about a week since by Messrs. John D. Townsend, Roswell D. Hatch and J. L. Overfield, counsel for Wm. Mullee, who has been imprisoned nearly two years, for his discharge, based upon a written remission upon the part of the New-York India Rubber Comb Company, of the $2,500 penalty which was imposed upon him in their favor by the same Judge. After the hearing of the motion, Judge Blatchford took the remission, and one or two other papers of no importance in the motion and reserved his decision. Since that time the prisoner's counsel have applied nearly every day at the Clerk's office of that Court, for the purpose of learning whether or not any decision had been rendered. Yesterday morning Mr. Overfield was informed by Judge Blatchford that he had rendered an adverse decision on Monday last, and contrary to the usual custom of filing papers with the Clerk or returning them to the moving party, had sent the motion papers of Mullee's counsel—remission included—to Mr. W. J. A. Fuller, the counsel for the Rubber Company. Upon subsequent application to Mr. Fuller by Mullee's counsel, to return the remission, that gentleman refused to do so. Upon this the following letter was sent to the Rubber Company, which brings the question of good faith upon their part fairly at issue:

New-York, April 22, 1870.

To the New-York India Rubber Comb Company:

Gentlemen: Some time since, in the case of Wm. Mullee, who has been lying in jail for nearly two years on account of his inability to pay you the sum of $2,500, you kindly remitted the penalty, and, so far as you were concerned, discharged him from the indebtedness. With a degree of judicial precision too nice to be appreciated by Mullee or understood by his counsel, Judge Blatchford holds that your remission of the amount, which is due only to you, is not equivalent to payment, and with a forgetfulness of the rules of practice which is certainly surprising, he failed to file our papers with the Clerk or return them to us, but has sent them, together with your written remission of the penalty, to your counsel. This morning we have applied to that gentleman for a return of our papers, and he has declined to restore them. This whole matter now assumes the appearance of "trickery," but we have no reason as yet to feel that you are parties to it.

Under the remarkable decision of Judge Blatchford, Mullee is a prisoner for life, unless you are willing to carry into effect the meaning and intent of your former remission. We can find parties who are willing to pay the amount of the penalty into Court, and thus satisfy Judge Blatchford, providing, at the time they do so, you will give them in return your certified check for the same amount.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, we remain, respectfully, John D. Townsend, Roswell D. Hatch, J. L. Overfield, of Counsel for Wm. Mullee.

Habeas Corpus in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Bond Forgery Case—A Discharge of the Prisoner Refused.

An application was made yesterday before Judge Monell, at the Chamber of the Superior Court, to discharge Frank Jones, charged with forgery, in having not only executed false and forged bonds, but also with having forged the name of Jay Gould, as indorser on behalf of the Erie Railroad Company. The motion was made on the ground of irregularity in the commitment, and also on the further ground that the original bonds were of no value, being without stamp or seal, and could not, therefore, be the subject of forgery. Mr. Wolf appeared for the prisoner, and contended that when the prisoner was brought up before the Magistrate both the prisoner and the detectives were prepared to go on with the examination, but Judge Dowling refused to hear it then, and postponed the hearing until Monday next. The Judge held that he would not go behind the commitment, pending an examination, nor did he regard the postpone- [illegible] and remanded the prisoner.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The new armory of the Eighth Regiment, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, was taken possession of on Thursday evening by that command. The occasion drew together a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and the affair passed off agreeably. The armory is in the top story of the new building, and comprises the entire floor. The drill-room is the third largest in the City, being very little smaller than that used by the Seventh Regiment, but the allotted space for company rooms is rather restricted. The armory is yet unfinished, and the work to be done upon it will occupy the greater part of the Summer. The regiment assembled at their old armory in Centre-street, and marched up town to the new one, where they went through the ceremony of a dress parade, and were drilled in the simpler movements of the school of the battalion. The strength of the building was thereby severely and satisfactory tested. Brig.-Gen. Varian and Ex-Col. Carr were present during the evening, together with many officers and members of the First Division. The room was illuminated temporarily by six calcium lights, the effect being a peculiar and novel one. We were a little surprised to notice that the First Sergeants, while reporting to the Adjutant before battalion line was formed, manifested a degree of slovenliness in saluting and handling pieces which was simply inexcusable. Several omitted that angularity in the salute which the Adjutant so carefully observed, and when coming to an order these Sergeants permitted their muskets to slip through the right hand with a thud on the floor, scarcely covering the movement by the left hand. Drum-major McKeever proved himself thoroughly conversant with the duties of his position, and his method of handling the baton could be very profitably studied by other drum-majors in the First Division. It was painful to see so many men in a good regiment like the Eighth so far forget themselves while at parade rest as to eagerly watch the movements of the Drum-major as he passed down the line. One or two of the front rank did worse, for they made a half turn and spoke to the covering files. The manual of arms was not as well executed as we had a right to expect, showing a want of uniformity and strictness in the squad drills, the movement of secures rms being very badly done. The loadings and firings were the best of all, and would have been perfect if a few laggards had been cool enough to reserve their fire when the regimental or wing volley had been fired. The file firing was entirely too rapid, as the men would very readily find out if they used cartridges in front of an enemy. This is a common fault and should be corrected in those who, like a man in the third company, actually fired three times before his proper time came round. The appearance of the battalion, after a few superabundant files had been thrown out for convenience sake, was a very soldierly one, though the general verdict was that the command needs a full dress uniform in order to place it where it properly belongs, in the front rank among the other organizations in the division. We understand that an effort will be made in this direction now that the regiment has secured a proper armory. We noticed that the color sergeant failed to follow the movements of the manual, thereby giving himself considerable unnecessary fatigue. In the right shoulder shift and the order arms the colors should follow the direction of the muskets, thereby securing uniformity and relieving the color bearer.

The following officers in the First Division have been commissioned by the Governor: Third Brigade—William Seward, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Blauvelt, resigned. First Cavalry—Nicholas Bremer, Chaplain, vice Aery, vacated; John H. Lutzen, Captain, vice Claussen, removed. First Infantry—I. C. Julius Langbein, Captain, vice Kochert, resigned; William Mackey, First Lieutenant, vice Langbein, promoted; Joseph M. Oswald, First Lieutenant, vice King, absent without leave; William Barthman, Captain, original; John H. Swartz, Captain, vice Martin, resigned; Joseph I. McGeer, First Lieutenant, vice Martin, promoted. Fifth Infantry—George Hubschmann, Captain, vice Kraeger, promoted; John M. Schmidt, Captain, vice Reiss, resigned; John Zimmer, Captain, vice Keim, resigned; Edward T. Hughes, Adjutant, vice Sattig, resigned; Edward F. Hopke, Quartermaster, vice Allen, promoted; John W. Funk, Commissary, vice Hughes, promoted. Sixth Infantry—Julius R. Adler, Captain, vice Sterry, promoted; Max T. Pincus, First Lieutenant, vice Cohen, resigned; Isaac Simon, Second Lieutenant, vice Adler, promoted. Ninth Infantry—James R. Hitchcock, Major, vice Seward, promoted; James Fisk, Jr., Colonel, vice Wilcox, resigned. Ninety-sixth Infantry—William Kuhns, First Lieutenant, vice Flecke, resigned; Charles Fuchs, Second Lieutenant, vice Kuhns, promoted; Ferdinand Seidel, Adjutant, vice Geritzen, resigned.

The Fifty-fifth Infantry will assemble in full uniform on Tuesday evening next, at the State Arsenal, for inspection and drill. Field and staff will report to the commandant at 7¾.

Capt. Boehrer and Sergt. Rookey, Company F, Fifty-fifth Regiment, have been presented with gold medals by their comrades, the Captain's medal being enriched with diamonds.

The Twenty-second Regiment will have a battalion drill on Friday evening next at their splendid armory.

An election was held on Thursday evening by Company B, Ninth Regiment, when the following officers were elected: Captain, Robert B. Marten; First Lieutenant, Edward W. Francis; Second Lieutenant, Wm. J. Kirtland.

The Fifth Regiment had a wet time of it on Monday last, while parading in celebration of the anniversary of Jefferson's birthday. Despite the rain, nearly 300 men paraded without overcoats, which they lack, and patiently endured a tiresome march of several miles and two reviews. After so dismal a day, the evening was occupied by social amusements in the armory.

The resignations of the following officers in the First Division have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief: Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fourth Brigade—Conrad Ring, Second Lieutenant, April 13. Fifth Regiment of Infantry—B. Hufnagel, First Lieutenant, April 11. Sixth Regiment of Infantry—Harris S. Katzenburg, Second Lieutenant, April 5. Eighth Regiment of Infantry—Frank A. Butler, Second Lieutenant, April 13. Tenth Regiment of Infantry—Frank Leonard, First Lieutenant, April 13. Eleventh Regiment of Infantry—I. H. Behrens, Adjutant, April 11; Jacob Marx, Second Lieutenant, April 11.

Batteries C and G are to be armed with new mountain howitzers with hand-ropes.

The Third Cavalry asks for 300 horse equipments and 600 uniforms. Why the difference in figures? Does Col. Budke anticipate parading dismounted men?

The county authorities will only have $100,000 this year to expend on the National Guard, instead of $1,500,000 last year.

The Seventy-first Regiment assembled on Wednesday evening to witness the contest for the Parmelee musket. The battalion drill was a good one, considering its brevity. The competitors for the prize musket were: Corp. Emil Cardoso, Company A; Private McCann, Company B; Privates Lines and Wambach, Company C; Sergt. Stephenson and Private R. Rockafellar, Company G; and Sergt. Walworth, Company F, and were put through the school of the soldier by Major Eunison. The men were so well drilled that Sergt. Walworth simply won because his muscles enabled him to pull through the severe trial, the others becoming tired, one by one. The winner proved himself the beau ideal of a soldier.

The "Old Guard," composed of the ex-members or veterans of the Light and City Guards, were to have paraded on Friday last, but did not, as their uniforms were not ready. We hope to see this splendid independent organization on the street in the course of a few weeks.

On Wednesday evening, Major-Gen. Woodward, commanding the Second Division, presented, in behalf of the Thirteenth Regiment, veteran badges to Sergt.-Major W. R. Syme, Sergts. J. S. Wetmore, S. P. Noyes, Privates J. W. Holton, Thos. J. Stewart, J. T. Kelty, G. B. Young, B. A. Phillips, W. J. Hosford and Ed. Heath. These medals are of gold, and similar to the regimental badge, and have the word "Veteran" across the center. They are offered every year to members who re-enlist for a second term.

The "Rockafellar flag" has been awarded this year to Company C, in the Seventy-first Regiment, that command having made the best average attendance on parades and drills during the past year.

The Coming Judiciary Nominations—Probable Candidates.

Under the new judiciary article of the State Constitution, an election is to be held on the 17th of May for the choice of a Chief-Justice and six Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals, and the Democratic and Republican nominating Conventions are to be held at Rochester on the 27th and 28th days of the present month respectively. Hon. Sanford E. Church is regarded as certain of the Democratic nomination for Chief-Justice, and the names put forward as having a chance for a position on the ticket as Associate Justices are Judge Allen, George F. Comstock, of Syracuse; Martin Grover, of Angelica; Theodore Miller, of Hudson; Robert Earl, of Herkimer; J. W. Gilbert and John A. Lott, of Brooklyn; R. W. Peckham, of Albany; Attorney-General Champlain, Secretary of State Nelson, Judge Masten, of Buffalo; and Francis Kernan, of Utica.

The most prominent names mentioned for the Republican nominations are A. S. Johnson, of Utica; N. B. James, of Ogdensburg; E. D. Smith, of Rochester, and Wm. M. Evarts, of New-York. There are also to be three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in this

SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

New Phase in the Eighteenth-street Distillery Case—Arrest of one of Alderman Barker's Partners and of a Government Witness.

An examination was commenced in the United States Commissioner's Office several weeks ago in the case of Alderman James Barker, Ignatz Illfowsky, or Elasky, and others, who were jointly charged with having illicitly manufactured about $500,000 worth of spirits at a distillery in West Eighteenth-street, of which they were the owners. The case was ultimately dismissed, but the Commissioner refused to give the accused parties an honorable discharge, on the ground that the defense was not conclusive enough to warrant such a course. It was believed at the time that the witnesses had been tampered with, from the fact that they swore to statements which were most the reverse of what they had told the Government prosecuting officers in advance of the examination. A private investigation was subsequently made, which resulted yesterday in the arrest of Ignatz Illfowsky on a charge of subornation of perjury, he having, it was alleged, influenced the witnesses at the examination by means of threats and bribes. The complaint was made by Major Babson, a Government officer. The accused gave $5,000 bail to answer, Alderman Barker becoming his bondsman. His examination was fixed for Wednesday next. Soon after his disappearance from the Commissioner's office a warrant for the arrest of William Starr, one of the Government witnesses against Illfowsky, on a charge of perjury. The warrant was issued by Police Justice Shandley, before whom Starr was taken and held in $5,000 bail for examination. It was thought in the United States District-Attorney's office that the charge was trumped up for the purpose of intimidating the witness. It was reported that Barker, and the co-defendants in his case, expended $8,000 as counsel fees during the examination into their alleged whisky irregularities.

The Erie Managers Again Indicted—Copy of the Complaint Presented to the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury of the Passaic Oyer and Terminer have found a bill of indictment against Messrs. Fisk, Gould & Fuller, on the complaint of certain express companies that the defendants had conspired to injure and destroy the business of the said express companies, doing business between Paterson and Jersey City, by unlawful combinations:

First—In that they had from and after the 10th day of November, 1869, imposed a terminal charge of $1 per ton, in all $2 06 per ton, upon their freight, when at the same time they had carried the freight of the Fuller Express Company for a sum not exceeding $1 06 per ton.

Second—In that the said Fisk, Gould and Fuller, at the same date, in the management and control of the Erie Railway Company and the Fuller Express Company, had, by unjust and unlawful conspiracies, imposed unlawful discriminations against the Paterson Express Companies by refusing to carry the freight of the latter Companies but once a day, when before that time it had been carried five times a day, and at the same time the Fuller Erie Express freight was carried five times a day in conformity with the usual custom of carrying freight before that time.

Third—In that the same parties discriminated in favor of the Fuller Erie Express Companies by allowing one or more freight cars for their use to be attached to the passenger trains, and to which cars and trains the Paterson Companies were debarred all use.

Fourth—In that the Fuller Erie Express Company carried freight at $2 50 per ton, including the expense of receiving and delivering at each end of the road and paying ferriage, when at the same time the Erie Railway Company, in the management and direction of the conspirators, charged $4 70 per ton for the transportation of the same freight for the complainants, delivered to the road at Jersey City and received at the platform at Paterson, and that such acts amounted to an unlawful combination and conspiracy to destroy the complainants' trade and business.

The McFarland Trial.

Recorder Hackett has so far recovered from his indisposition, that he will be able to preside at the trial of this case on Monday. The rest which the adjournment has given him has proved very beneficial, and when he takes his seat on Monday he will probably be enabled to continue the trial uninterrupted to the end. It is supposed that the defense will close their side of the case after Drs. Hammond and Vance have testified as experts on the question of insanity. This will occupy nearly all of Monday.

In this event the prosecution will reopen their side of the case on Tuesday, with, it is understood, such testimony in rebuttal as will be given by the evidence of Mrs. Calhoun, to show that Mrs. McFarland left her husband of her own option and not at the solicitation of Mrs. Calhoun. It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sinclair, and Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, will testify; J. H. Brown, Horace Greeley, Mr. and Mrs. Sage, "Mollie" and "Lillie" Gilbert, sisters of Mrs. Calhoun, and John Russell Young. The prosecution will, in its rebuttal, doubtless seek to show that McFarland is not now and never has been insane, as asserted by the defense, and that he did not contribute to the support of his wife as he should have done, thereby compelling her to earn a support by going upon the stage.

If this programme is carried out it is not probable that the trial will be concluded before the last of the present week. After all the testimony is in Mr. Graham will doubtless occupy one entire day in summing up. Mr. Davis will consume part of the next day, and the Recorder the remainder, in charging, so that those who are "waiting on the verdict" will perhaps "consume the midnight gas" in doing so.

Work on the New Post-Office.

The work on the new Post-office building continues, and about 100 men are constantly employed in preparing the foundation of the edifice. It is estimated that the foundation work will not cost less than $800,000. Congress has limited the amount to be expended for the new building to $3,000,000, including the money already expended for the foundation, which will leave but $2,200,000 for the erection of the superstructure. From assurances given our reporter by experts, it would seem that the building, as originally contemplated, cannot be finished for this amount, and Congress will be compelled to reconsider its action limiting the appropriation, if it intends to give us a building worthy of the metropolis. Gen. Hulburd and his associates are doing the best they can do in view of the limitations by which they are surrounded; but it is evident that an increased appropriation is needed to do the work properly. One means suggested for furnishing means for putting up a proper building is, the selling of the present Post-office property, (worth about $1,000,000,) and appropriating the proceeds for the furtherance of the new work.

Safety of the Cleopatra.

A dispatch was received at the office of Messrs. Murray, Ferris & Co., yesterday, announcing the safe arrival of the steamer *Cleopatra* at Fortress Monroe. The announcement was sent by S. F. Phillips, Captain of the vessel, and was as follows;

Fortress Monroe, April 23—3 A. M.

Messrs. Murray, Ferris & Co., New-York:

Arrived at this port this morning. Passengers and crew all well. PHILLIPS.

Subsequent dispatches showed that the vessel had become disabled during her voyage from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 6th inst., by the breaking of a crank-pin, and that she was compelled to put into Fortress Monroe in tow of the Havana steamer *Morro Castle*. Her owners sent word to Capt. Phillips that they had sent a steamer to his assistance, and that the latter would tow the *Cleopatra* to this City. The report of the safety of the vessel was received with feelings of pleasure by the friends of those on board, and confirmed the statement made in yesterday's Times. It is more than probable that the burning steamer which was seen at sea by the British steamer *Dacian* was the *Thomas Freeman*, the loss of which has already been chronicled.

The Water-Street Mission—What it is Doing.

The Mission-house, which was opened at Kit Burns' rat-pit some weeks ago, is represented as successfully engaged in its proposed work. Forty-two women have been received since it opened, for ten of whom situations as servants have been obtained in families. All have come to the house of their own accord and asked to be taken in, and they show a sincere desire to reform. There are now 32 inmates and room for 10 more, while still further accommodations are to be provided. The institution remains under the charge of Missionary Little and Matron Hadley. The noonday prayer-meetings are continued, and it is claimed that numerous conversions have resulted from them, but Christopher's pit next door has not ceased operations.

Highway Robbery on Canal-street.

Henry Schwab, a native of Germany, who resides at No. 53 Ludlow-street, was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Ledwith, charged with being one of a gang of roughs who committed an assault on Meyer Bernstein, of No. 10 Essex-street, and robbed him of a valuable watch and chain on Friday evening last. The prosecutor testified that he was standing at the corner of Canal and Essex streets about 9 o'clock on the evening in question, when he observed four or five men approaching him from the direction of Canal-street. Considering the comparative early hour in the evening and the conspicuous character of the locality, he was not apprehensive of any danger, and was about to walk home, when they suddenly assaulted him, knocked him down and kicked him severely. They then rifled his pockets of a watch and a few dollars and quickly disappeared. He, however, was able to identify the prisoner as one of the party, and gave information which led to his arrest. He was committed for trial to the Court of General Sessions in default of $1,500 bail.

Mysterious Shooting Affair.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer Gorman, of the Fourth Precinct, found a man lying on the corner of East Broadway and Catherine-street, whom he supposed to be intoxicated, and conveyed him to the Oak-street Station-house. When arraigned before the desk it was found that he had been shot in the left ear, the ball lodging in the bones of the head; but, although perfectly conscious, the man had said nothing about his wound until the officer discovered it. He would then say nothing more than that he had been shot, which was apparent, obstinately refusing to tell when, where or by whom. He stated that his name was John M. Powers, that he lived at South Amboy, where he has a wife and family, and that he was a deck hand on a ferry-boat plying between Perth and South Amboy, but with this his disclosures end. The Police summoned a surgeon who, on making an examination of the wound, declared that it must prove fatal. His probing for the ball was unsuccessful. Powers was immediately sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance, and as he persists in his refusal to give any information concerning the affair, the Police are powerless to unravel the mystery. Officer Crowley, of the Fourth Precinct, states that he saw Powers about midnight at the corner of James and Madison-streets, apparently in pursuit of a woman, but beyond this nothing whatever is known of his movements. It is probable, however, that some witness of the shooting will come forward and give information that will lead to the detection of the assailant.

Accidents and Incidents.

Eliza McCann, thirty-five years of age, who lives at No. 222 Centre-street, yesterday morning attempted to commit suicide, at the Catharine-slip ferry-house, by strangulation with a muslin band around the neck, but was discovered by Officer Webb and relieved before she had effected her purpose. She was taken to the Essex Market Police Court and committed.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the hay-loft of the stable of J. W. Brooks, No. 124 West Eighteenth-street, causing a loss of $600 to the building and its contents, which was covered by insurance.

A singular accident is reported as having occurred Friday night in East River, off the foot of Seventy-sixth-street. A man, supposed to be Charles H. Keene, a son of the Superintendent of the Work-house on Blackwell's Island, went alongside the schooner *Margaret Jane*, of Haverstraw, in a small boat, to put a passenger on board, and the schooner being under way his boat keeled and threw him into the water. A boat was lowered from the vessel, but before it could reach him he sank and was drowned. The body has not been recovered. The passenger who had got on board the schooner before the accident occurred did not know his ferryman and could give no information respecting him.

Savage dogs are not yet extinct in the City, and yesterday one of them attacked a child six years of age, named Kitty Connolly, living at No. 377 Greenwich-street, biting it through the cheek.

A New Sphere for Women.

A county association, auxiliary to the National Woman Suffrage Association, convenes every Friday in this City, the members of which meet exclusively for the purpose of practicing parliamentary usages and informing themselves on diplomatic and political measures. At one of these recent meetings the propriety of women occupying positions in the different departments of the new City Government was discussed, and it was decided that it is proper and necessary for women possessing the requisite qualifications to hold office in some of the Executive departments—those of Public Charities and Correction, Health and Police being specially considered. They resolved to petition for amendments, and the creation of a new department, connected with the Police, where women could be installed and officiate during the hours from 8 P. M. to 6 A. M., the time when most females are arrested and placed in confinement, and need the guardianship and protection of a woman.

Chess—Removal of the Brooklyn Club.

The Brooklyn Chess Club, which holds its meetings at No. 304 Atlantic-street, the residence of the Treasurer, Mr. F. E. Brenzinger, will follow him, and move on the 1st of May next to No. 280 Fulton-street, between Clinton and Pierrepont, where spacious and elegant apartments are provided for the accommodation of the club.

Yesterday being the last evening of the Brooklyn Chess Club at No. 304 Atlantic-street, invitations were sent to all its members to take part in a convivial meeting. A sumptuous entertainment was prepared and partaken of by about thirty-five members of the club and several invited guests. Toasts were drunk and several very good speeches were made. Music on the guitar and violin closed the proceedings.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 23, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	114⅝	700	Canton.......bet. c.	73
10,000	do........	115	20	Adams Ex........	61¼
270,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅞	200	N.Y.C. & H. R.R.	93⅞
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small........	111⅛	200	do....bet. call	93⅞
1,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'64...	111	33	do........	93⅝
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65,	107⅞	200	do........	93⅝
150,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.	110⅛	300	do........	93⅛
200	do......small.	109⅞	70,000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs, bet. c.	90
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......small	109⅛	10,000	do........	90⅛
1,000	do........	109⅛	40,000	do........	90⅛
25,000	do........	110	1000	Reading......b.c.	99⅝
100	do.....small	109⅝	900	L. S. & M. So......	91⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	106⅛	4500	do........	91⅛
100,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	56⅛	200	do.........b60	91⅝
6,000	do........	56⅛	2100	do...bet. call	91⅜
15,000	do........	56⅛	400	do........	91⅝
5,000	do........s60	56	3800	do........	91⅛
10,000	do........b3	56⅛	200	Clev. & P........	101⅛
10,000	do........b30	56⅛	200	do...bet. call	102⅛
2,000	Ga. St. 7s........	93⅛	500	Chic. & N. W......	74⅝
11,000	N. Car. St. 6s....	47	500	do........s60	73
15,000	N. C. St. 6s., n.	22⅝	1500	do...bet. call	74⅝
20,000	do........	23	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85⅜
7,000	Mo. St. 6s........	92⅝	500	do........s60	85
15,000	S. Car. St. 6s. n. Jan. and July	82	600	do........	85⅝
			400	do...bet. call	85⅜
4,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds.,	92	100	N. J. Central......	105⅞
1,000	N. Y. St. B. L. C	110	500	do........	105⅞
2,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	94⅛	500	Chi. & R. I........	117⅛
1,000	P.R. R. 7s, Gu'd by St. Mo....	97⅛	200	do........s3	117⅜
			500	do.....b3	117⅛
3,000	A. & T.H. 2d Pf.	84	500	do......s60	117
4,000	M. C. 8s, n. bds	120⅛	100	Mil. & St. P......	60⅛
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d....	85	200	do........	60⅛
1,000	Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds..	98⅛	400	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf	74⅛
			50	do........	74⅛
5,000	Long Dock B...	88	200	Tol., W. & W......	50⅛
3,000	Pitts.. Ft. W. & C. 2d M....	98⅛	50	Chi. & Alt......	112
			500	Ohio & Miss......	31⅛
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s. 1st M........	105	200	do.......b15	31⅛
			100	do........c	31⅛
1,000	do........	105⅛	200	do......b45	31⅛
2,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M........	80⅛	300	do......b45	31⅛
			13	Morris & Essex..	92⅛
28,000	do........	80⅛	45	New Jersey R.....	120
1,000	N. Mo. 1st M. B	86⅛	12	Del., L. & W. R.	103⅛
14,000	do........	87	100	H. & St. Jos. R....	111⅛
5	Cent. Nat. Bank.	110	100	do........	111⅛
200	West. Un. Tel....	32⅛	100	do........	111⅛
50	do........	32⅛	100	do........	112
100	Mariposa Mining.	6⅛	200	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	111⅛
100	Pacific Mail......	36⅛	50	do........	111⅛
50	do....bet. call	36⅛	100	do........	111
500	do........b3	37	200	Col., C. & Ind. C.	17⅛
100	Quick. M. Co. b.c.	9	100	do........	17⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅝	$15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅛
10,000	do........b3	114⅝	5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. c	105⅞
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112⅛	35,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	110⅛
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64c	111⅛	30,000	do........s3	110⅛
7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........s3	109⅞	2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68...	110⅞
			22,500	do........	110⅛
10,000	do........b3	110			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x. c	60⅛	500	Chi. & N. W......	74⅞
20,000	do........	60⅛	50	do........	74⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	56⅛	214	do........	75
10,000	do........	55⅛	600	do..bet. call.	75
25,000	N. Car. St. 6s. n.	23	500	do........	75⅛
45,000	do........	23⅛	500	do........	75⅛
7,000	Missouri 6s......	92⅛	600	do........c	75⅛
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is........	92⅛	20	Chic. & R. I.......	117
			100	do......s60	117
11,500	S. Car. St. 6s. n., Jan. & July..	82	750	Mil. & St. P........	60⅛
			300	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	74⅛
5,000	Tol., & W. Con. Con'vt. Bds..	80	100	T., W. & W.......	51
			200	do........	51⅛
100	Quick. M. Co.....	9	200	do.......b30	51⅛
50	At. Mail........	23½	200	Morris & Essex..	93
100	Pac. Mail........	37⅛	100	Alt. & T. H.......	36⅛
50	N. Y. C. & H. R.. bet. call........	94	50	Del., Lac. & W. R.	103⅛
			175	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar........	92⅛
900	do........	94⅛			
400	do........	94⅛	5	do........	92⅛
1000	Harlem R. R.....	143	010	Chi. & Alt.......	112⅛
100	Mich. Cen.........	121⅛	150	do...bet. call	112⅛
50	L. S. & M. S. R.....	91⅛	1000	Ohio & Miss.....	31⅛
1000	Clev. & Pitts.....	102	500	do........b3	31⅛
400	do........	102⅛	50	Ohio & Miss Pf..	72⅛
400	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	86	100	H. & St. J........	112
600	do........	86⅛	50	N. Y. & N. H. R...	143
25	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	78	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf...	64

SATURDAY, April 23—P. M.

The sales of Gold were steady at the closing quotation of Friday night, 113¼@113⅜ ℘ cent., and there was some firmness in the market at the close of the day, at 113⅜ ℘ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were also firm on the basis of 109@109½ ℘ cent. for 60 days London, but after the steamer's mail closed in the morning, there was not much business done.

The offerings of Money to the Brokers were large, partly influenced by the chance of two days' interest over Sunday, and as low as 4 ℘ cent. was accepted from leading houses where lenders were anxious to place their balances. The rule of the Street, however, ranges 5@6 ℘ cent., and on a pretty free speculation at the Stock Exchange in the Railway Stocks there was a fair inquiry for Money from the Brokers in this line of business.

The cheapness of Money is likely to be confirmed for the next week by the case in the Bank movement. The averages show a further gain in Greenbacks of $2,939,606 since last Monday, while the Loans are down $965,422. The Gold average is affected $1,589,191 by the large Customs Duties paid into the Treasury, which amount to $3,207,573, as against only $1,000,000 sold out of the Treasury. The general line of the Bank Deposits is $669,386 higher than on the previous return.

On the Stock Exchange there was the most pronounced revival of the Railway Speculation of the Spring season. The business was very large in New-York Central and several of the Western Roads, like Lake Shore, and the advance on Friday's sales quite general through the New-York and Western list, and notwithstanding some considerable realizations in the forenoon, the rise was strongly supported to the close of the Afternoon dealings.

United States Treasury, New-York, April 23, 1870.

General balance yesterday..........	$87,904,866 99
Gold receipts..........	1,269,765 56
Gold payments..........	2,011,392 78
Gold balance..........	82,889,485 71
Currency receipts..........	304,657 72
Currency payments..........	227,153 16
Currency balance..........	2,743,515 03
General balance..........	87,271,970 06
Customs..........	435,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D. C..........	1,954,000 00

The Public Funds were firm through the day, the 1867s closing 113⅜, and the 1862s 113 ℘ cent.

In the afternoon the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 23.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s..............	106⅜	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862..........	112½	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867..........	110⅝	109½
American Gold Coin..........	113⅜	113½
Bills on London, 60 days..........	109	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee..........	56½	55½
N. Y. Central and Hudson..........	93¼	94½
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates.	89¾	92
Reading Railroad..........	99¾	100¼
Chicago and Rock Island..........	117	117½
North-western Common..........	74½	75⅞
North-western Preferred..........	85¾	86⅝
Pacific Mail Company..........	37½	37⅛
St. Paul Preferred..........	74¼	75
St. Paul Common..........	60½	60¾
Lake Shore..........	90⅞	91¾
Erie..........	24⅞	25
Ohio and Mississippi..........	30⅞	31⅞
New-Jersey Central..........	104¾	105⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg'd 1881...	114⅛	5-20 reg'd, n. i., 1865...	109⅛
6 ℘ cent. coup. 1881...	114⅞	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865....	110
5-20 reg'd 1862.......	107⅛	5-20 registered 1867......	110
5-20 coupon 1862.......	113	5-20 coupon 1867.......	110⅛
5-20 reg'd 1864.......	107⅛	5-20 coupon 1868.......	110⅛
5-20 coupon 1864.......	111⅛	10-40 registered.......	105¾
5-20 reg'd 1865.......	107⅛	10-40 coupon.......	106⅛
5-20 coupon 1865.......	111⅛	6s, Currency.......	112

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.....	60⅛	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1881...	102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds...	55⅛	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1886...	104⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup...	69⅛	Illinois Can. bds., 1870.	100
Virginia 6s, new bds..	68⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, 1877.	100
Georgia 7s, new bds...	93⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, 1879.	100
N. Carolina 6s.......	47	Illinois War Loan.......	100
N. Carolina new bds..	23⅛	Indiana 5 ℘ cent.......	97
S. Carolina 6s.......	88⅛	Michigan 6 ℘ cent., '73	95
S. Carolina new bds..	81⅛	Michigan 7 ℘ cent., '78	99
Missouri 6s.......	92⅛	Mich. 7 ℘ cent., W. L.	102
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss..	92⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan..	110
Louisiana 6s.......	75⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan.	109⅛
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds.	75	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '78.	102
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds.	91⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.	102
California 7s.......	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	102
California 7s, large bs.	110	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	102
Connecticut 6s.......	100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	102
Rhode Island 6s.......	100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	102
Alabama 8s.......	99⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	102
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft S.iss	75⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.	100
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1875...	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.......	92	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90...	84⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.......	94⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.....	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est..	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d.......	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	90	Chic. & R. I. 1st.......	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.......	103	Chic., R. I. & Pac.....	98⅛
Erie 1st Ext.......	99⅛	Morris & Essex 1st.....	103
Erie 1st ind.......	100	Morris & Essex 2d.....	96⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79.....	92	Clev. & Tol. S. F.......	100⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83.....	88⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d.......	103
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80.....	84	N. J. Cen. New. Bds..	99⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88.....	82	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	102
B., N. Y. & E. 1st. '77.	90	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d..	98⅛
Harlem 1st.......	103	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d..	93
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82.......	116	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.......	94
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d.....	97	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.......	93
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	97⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.......	77
Cen. Pac. Bonds.......	91⅛	Chic. & Alton S. F.....	100
Union Pac. 1st Bonds.	85⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st.......	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '70.....	110	Chic. & Alton Inc.....	88⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st.......	94⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st.....	96
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref..	84	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd..	86⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	81	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st...	95
Chic. & N. W. S. F.....	95	Penn. R. R. Bonds.....	90
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	87⅛	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs..	87⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st.......	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....	105
Consol'd 7 ℘ c. conv..	87⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	91
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts..	105⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st.......	92
Lack. & West. Bonds.	96	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86
Del., L. & West. 1st....	96	Mil. & St. P. 2d.......	83⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext..	92	Mar. & Cin. 1st.......	91⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d.......	84⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st.......	91
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs..	79⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.....	80⅛
Tol., W. & W. C.C.S.F.	79⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 2d.....	61⅛
Gt. West. 1st, '68.......	101	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......	97⅛
Gt. West. 1st, '88.......	86	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83
Gt. West. 2d, '93.......	81⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79

And the following for the City Bank and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.......	139	St. Nicholas.......	116
Manhattan.......	142	Commonwealth.......	114
Merchants'.......	125⅛	Importers' & Traders'..	150
Mechanics'.......	139	Park.......	166
Union.......	135	Central National.......	110
America.......	146	Fourth National.......	108⅛
City.......	215	Ninth National.......	110
Phenix.......	108	Tenth National.......	106
Tradesmen's.......	152	Oriental.......	150⅛
Mechanics' & Traders'.	125	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	108⅛
National.......	116	Del. & Hud. Canal.......	120
Seventh Ward.......	100	Pennsylvania Coal.......	220
State of New-York.......	108	Cumberland Coal Pf..	29⅛
Commerce.......	126	American Coal.......	37
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass..	122	Canton Co., Baltimore	73
Ocean.......	80	Western Union Tel....	32⅛
American Exchange..	115	Quicksilver Mining....	9
Chatham.......	170	Mariposa Mining.......	6⅛
Bank of the Republic.	120	Mariposa Trustee Cer	42
Bank of N. America..	104	Boston Water Power.	15
Hanover.......	108	Adams Express.......	61
Irving.......	116	Wells-Fargo Express.	19⅛
Metropolitan.......	141	American Express....	38⅛
Nassau.......	107	UnitedStates Express	43
Shoe and Leather.....	165	Merchants' Union Ex	7
Corn Exchange.......	129	Pacific Mail.......	36⅛
Continental.......	96⅛		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old..........	101⅜	102
City 6s, New..........	102⅝	102¾
Camden and Amboy..........	119¼	119½
Pennsylvania Central..........	116¼	116⅜
Reading..........	99⅞	100
Lehigh Valley..........	56½	56¼
Catawissa Preferred..........	37¼	37½
Philadelphia and Erie..........	28⅝	28¾
Northern Central..........	47	47¼
Lehigh Navigation..........	33⅝	33¾
Lehigh Gold Loan..........	92¼	92½

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from Foreign Ports for the week ending April 22, 1870, was $5,010,764.

The receipts from the operations of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad for the years ending Dec. 31, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers..........	$248,637 20	$264,817 41
From freight..........	315,461 72	332,562 17
From mail..........	11,200 00	11,200 00
From express..........	10,871 43	8,274 00
From use of cars..........	13,202 45	14,100 56
From extra baggage..........	448 55	353 65
Total..........	$599,821 35	$631,307 79
Expenses, viz:		
Maintenance of way..........	$117,603 16	$120,607 39
Repairs of engines..........	30,095 94	28,487 59
Repairs of cars..........	42,696 79	55,096 88
Fuel consumed..........	69,850 14	70,327 34
Train expenses..........	48,878 56	54,782 97
Station expenses..........	52,375 28	51,474 68
Salaries..........	11,606 08	11,946 07
Insurance and taxes..........	6,199 60	9,304 61
All other expenses..........	5,531 90	5,943 19
United States excise tax..........	6,491 14	6,920 27
Total..........	$391,328 59	$414,890 99
Net earnings..........	$208,492 76	$216,417 80
Add amounts received for rents, military service previous years, consolidated bonds sold, notes payable, &c..........		9,507 18
Total..........		$225,923 98
From which deduct:		
Interest on bonds..........	$85,322 92	
Interest on other loans..........	7,303 84	
Fourth and fifth stock dividend....	34,899 00	
Yarmouth stock dividend..........	12,144 00	
Rent of Somerset and Kennebec Railroad..........	36,000 00	
Principal Funded Interest bonds....	3,513 08	
One and a half per cent. installment on $800,000 loan..........	11,325 00	
Paid Sinking Fund arrears and interest..........	12,850 00	
Fifteen freight cars purchased....	8,700 00	
Paid on Portland loan, &c..........	3,075 53	
Total..........	$215,133 37	
Less for coupons outstanding..........	5,679 00	209,454 37
Leaving a balance of..........		$16,469 61
Add balance from previous year, ($112,204 31—less $22,015 57, bills of 1868 paid, and unadjusted claims)..........		90,152 74
Total surplus..........		$106,622 35
Consisting of—		
Fuel on hand..........	$30,840 39	
Stock in store-house and shops....	41,723 25	
Balances due the Company..........	5,599 01	
Investments..........	2,500 00	
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1870..........	25,136 68	
Total, as above..........	$106,622 35	

The road is 63 miles in length, extending from Portland to Augusta, Me.; Branch line, Brunswick to Bath, 9 miles; Somerset and Kennebec Railroad, (leased,) 37 miles; total length of road operated, 109 miles.

Statement of Liabilities.

Capital stock issued..........		$532,300 00
Yarmouth stock..........		202,400 00
City and town loan..........	$800,000 00	
Less sinking fund..........	247,628 48—	452,371 52
First mortgage bonds extended..........		229,300 00
Funded interest bonds..........		31,115 78
Consolidated bonds..........		261,300 80
Portland loan..........		109,000 00
Notes payable..........		3,605 00
Total..........		$1,871,292 20

President—Richard D. Rice. Directors—Richard D. Rice, Darius Alden, John B. Brown, William D. Sewall, Geo. F. Shepley, H. N. Jose, Geo. B. Patten, N. H. Whitmore, Philander Coburn. Superintendent—Levi L. Lincoln. Treasurer—John S. Cushing. General Ticket Agent—J. W. Clapp.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 23.

By Judge Brady.

Lipp *vs.* Partridge; Osgood *vs.* Stevens; in the matter of the estate of P. Kearney; motions granted.

Bennett *vs.* Fisher; motion denied. Case to be placed on the special calendar for short causes.

Kellogg *vs.* Ames; motion denied.

By Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of the application of Henry J. Anderson to vacate assessment; motion denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

William Taylor *vs.* Benjamin Wood; judgment for plaintiff. The decree will be settled on one day's notice. Papers with the Special Term Clerk.

Holdrege *vs.* Sickles; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 23.

By Judge Monell.

Flischlaum *vs.* Murphy; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Budd *vs.* Cook; motion granted.

Bulting *vs.* Weble; bail reduced to $3,000.

Merrick *vs.* Whaley; complaint dismissed with costs, and $10 costs of this motion.

Heyat *vs.* Wetter; motion granted and cause referred.

Fargo *vs.* Esten; motion granted and cause referred.

By Judge Jones.

Speyer *vs.* Stern; case settled and filed.

Fee *vs.* Holbrook; order signed and filed.

By Judge Spencer.

Flynn *vs.* Wyatt; judgment for plaintiff for $1,000 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 23.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Gardner *vs.* Sturgis; injunction to be modified.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Bank of Louisiana vs. *The United States.*—Appeal from the District Court for the Middle District of Alabama.—The information filed in this case was against 192 bales of cotton, under the act of 1861 for the confiscation of property used for insurrectionary purposes. The same property was also proceeded against as forfeited and confiscable, under the act of 1861 to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes; and also under the act of 1862, to suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, and to seize and confiscate the property of rebels.

On the trial one Morris, who appeared as claimant on behalf of the bank, insisted upon a trial by jury, and demanded such, but the Court held that the claimant was not entitled to a jury, and after hearing, rendered a decree for the Government. The only question, therefore, is whether the claimant was entitled to a jury; and in another similar case between the same parties the Court have recently held in the affirmative.

The case of Caulkins et al. *vs.* The United States, from the same Court, presenting the same question, is heard with this.

Thomas Wilson and W. P. Chilton for claimants; Attorney-General Hoar and Assistant Attorney-General Field for Government.

AUCTION SALES.

Allen B. Miner, Auctioneer.

By Henry H. Leeds & Miner on MONDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 77 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.: HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., consisting of Brussels carpets, black-walnut parlor suite in crimson reps, real bronze clocks and coupes, fine oil paintings, French plate pier mirror, Hardy's folding chairs, Turkish lounges and chairs in green reps, black-walnut secretary, black-walnut extension tables, black-walnut marble-top buffet, black-walnut dining chairs in green reps, Rogers' group "How the Fort was Taken," rose-wood marble-top center tables, black-walnut hall-stand, Brussels stair carpets and rods, black-walnut marble-top shaving-stand, enameled and inlaid cottage suites, black-walnut cribs, hair mattresses, pillows and bolsters, beds and bedding, crockery, glass-ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

Attractive Sale of Household Furniture at Auction. E. H. Ludlow & Co. will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 25, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 102 East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rose-wood suite in striped reps, gilt reception chairs, rose-wood center-table, rosewood etagere, bronze and marble clock, cornices, French-plate mirrors, reps and lace curtains, rose-wood sofa bedstead, black-walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, wardrobes, &c., Turkish lounges, black-walnut chairs, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c; quantity of china and glass-ware, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the office.

Edward E. Hoyt, Auctioneer.

By Hoyt & Wheeler—Store No. 114 Church and Nos. 125 and 127 Duane sts. CASH ADVANCES made on CONSIGNMENTS, without additional charge.

On WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12¼ o'clock, at No. 79 Cedar-st., second floor, Office No. 3, 1 large iron safe, made by Wilder. 1 medium size iron safe, made by Herring. To be sold by order of RICHARD WARREN, Assignee of B. Loder.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

Household Furniture Sales during the week:
MONDAY, 25th, at No. 102 East 17th-st.
TUESDAY, 26th, at No. 148 West 21st-st.
WEDNESDAY, 27th, at No. 15 East 38th-st.
THURSDAY, 28th, at No. 100 West 20th-st.
Same day at No. 88 Madison-av.
FRIDAY, 29th, at No. 49 East 9th-st.
Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. P. Traver, Auctioneer.

Pianos, Furniture, Carpets, MIRRORS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—TRAVER & ESLER, office No. 58 Liberty-st., will sell on MONDAY, April 25, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence in 84th-st., second house east of 4th-av., seven-octave piano, French-plate mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, parlor, bedroom, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, beds, bedding, oil-paintings, crockery, &c.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

Elegant Household Furniture, rosewood piano, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, parlor suites, armoirs, wardrobes, book-cases, extension and center tables, best hair mattresses, &c. On MONDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, the entire rich furniture of the private dwelling. Catalogues early on Monday morning.

John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell 80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

INSTRUCTION.

Dolbear's Commercial College, 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st. Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, as used in the best business houses. Apply day or evening.

Mount Washington Institute, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

A Home School for Girls AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I. J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL. Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

Boarding-School for Boys, NORWALK, CONN., C. M. SELLECK, Principal. The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 11.

Anthon Grammar School, No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

Rural Home School.—A SELECT family boarding-school, in the beautiful village of Sharon, Conn., for boys from 7 to 14 years of age. Session begins May 4. CHAS. H. SHEARS, M. A., M. D., Principal and Proprietor.

Family School for Girls—ROSE Hill, Danbury, Conn.—Spring Term commences WEDNESDAY, April 27. For circular and references, apply at No. 6 Cortlandt st., or of Mrs. WHITE, Principal.

Pennington Seminary.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

Irving Institute, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

Newburgh Institute—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

Golden Hill Seminary, For young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

TEACHERS.

Teaching.—A GRADUATE OF WILLIAMS College, who has had experience as a teacher, desires to obtain lessons in a private family. He can bring the very highest recommendations from families in this City. Address Post-office Box No. 2,330.

Teachers Expecting to Want positions, should make early application to "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE;" special demand for experienced principals for public schools, academies and boarding-schools. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS,

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

Marbleized Slate Mantels.—Rich and elegant designs, from $[illegible] up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 25,
WILL OFFER AN
IMMENSE ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT STILL LOWER PRICES.
A FINE LINE OF
GRAY MIXED POPLINS,
AT 25 CENTS.
SUMMER POPLIN VELOURS,
IN ALL SHADES.
GRAY ARMURE POPLINS,
AT 37½ CENTS.
A FULL LINE OF POPLIN ALPACAS, AT 37½C.
ROMAN STRIPED POPLINS,
NEW COLORS, AT 30 CENTS.
FRENCH PRINTED
LAWNS, JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
FROM 25 CENTS UPWARD.
PLAIN AND FANCY GRENADINES AND
BAREGES
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
ALSO JUST OPENED, IN OUR
MOURNING DEPARTMENT,
IRON FRAME CHAMBERY GRENADINES,
NEW STYLE,
FOR WALKING AND TRAVELING SUITS,
BLACK IRON GRENADINES,
FROM 50 CTS. PER YARD UPWARD.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
ALPACAS, TAMISE CLOTHS,
AND OTHER DESIRABLE MATERIALS,
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALSO, FRENCH CAMBRICS AND CHINTZES,
HOYLE'S ENGLISH CALICOES, AND ALL
THE NEW STYLES IN AMERICAN PRINTS,
FROM 6 CTS. UPWARD.

CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK, AS WE ARE NOW OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
On MONDAY, APRIL 25,
Will offer
GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
JAPANESE SILKS,
IN CHECKS AND STRIPES, $1.
A splendid line of
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
IN CHECKS, STRIPES AND PLAIDS,
AT $1 25 PER YARD.
PARIS COLORED PLAIN SILKS,
IN ALL THE NEW SPRING SHADES, $1 75.
An immense assortment of
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
AT $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 AND $2, TO THE FINEST
PRODUCTIONS OF LYONS.
Also, splendid lines of
WHITE AND COLORED SILKS,
SATINS AND MOIRE ANTIQUES,
For bridal and evening dresses.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 25,
IN THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES AND SUITS,
INFANTS' LACE HATS AND CAPS,
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING,
IN LINEN, CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN,
INFANTS' WARDROBES, &c., &c.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, ruffled, $8.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, with overskirt, $12.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, with overskirt, $12 and $14.
LADIES' NIGHT-DRESSES, tucked and ruffled, $2 50.
LADIES' CHEMISES, tucked and ruffled, $1.
LADIES' CHEMISES, trimmed, 75 cents.
LADIES' DRAWERS, 75 cents and $1.
LINEN APRONS, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, FOR CHILDREN AND LADIES, from 40c. to $1.
LADIES' HANDSOME SWISS TUNICS, from $12 to $18.

Sugden & Bradbury

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, April 25, a splendid line of
PIQUES, SWISS MUSLINS, LACES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, NOVELTIES IN FANCY
GOODS, PARASOLS AND EMBROIDERIES,
Together with a full line of
TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS,
LINEN GOODS, CURTAINS, &c., &c., &c.,
In all of which the inducements we offer cannot be excelled.

AT JACKSON'S,

NO. 729 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

BOMBAZINES, GOLD MEDAL IRON-FRAME GRENADINES AND CANVASS-MESH GRENADINES, IN ALL WIDTHS; PARISENES, TAMISE CLOTH, CRETON CLOTH, CRAPE CLOTHS, 64 DELAINES, CHALLIES, CASHMERES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, BYZANTINE CLOTH, RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, FROM $1 25 PER YARD; HANDSOME JAPANESE SILKS AT $1.

ALPACAS, (BUFFALO BRAND,) PURE MOHAIR, (BEAVER BRAND;) A SPLENDID QUALITY OF ALPACAS AT 50c. PER YARD; OTHER QUALITIES EQUALLY CHEAP.

A FULL LINE OF TRAVELING MATERIALS, ALL SHADES AND TEXTURES, AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER OFFERED BEFORE OR SINCE THE WAR; 100 PIECES OF BEAUTIFUL MATERIALS, CHOICE SHADES, 4-4 WIDE, AT 50c. PER YARD.

BONNETS AND SUITS, READY-MADE AND TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE.

SPRING TRADE.

MA	OPENING STRAW GOODS,	CY
MA	PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,	CY
MA	RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES	CY
MA	and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE	CY
MA	GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR-	CY
MA	NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND	CY
MA	STATIONERY, &c.,	CY
MA	AT POPULAR PRICES.	CY
MA	R. H. MACY,	CY
MA	14th-st. and 6th-av.	CY
MA	ALL OUR GOODS MARKED DOWN	CY
MA	TO MEET THE RECENT FALL OF GOLD.	CY

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE RECEIVING BY EACH AND EVERY STEAMER THE
NEWEST AND LATEST DESIGNS IN
MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS, BODY BRUSSELS,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, TAPESTRY
BRUSSELS, &c., &c.
AND THEY ARE ALSO
MAKING LARGE ADDITIONS
TO THEIR
REGULAR STOCKS OF
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
$2 PER YARD.
ROYAL WILTONS,
$2 50 AND $3 PER YARD.
AXMINSTERS,
$3 50 AND $4 PER YARD.
TOGETHER WITH
INGRAINS, THREE-PLYS,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC
OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 25,
IN ALL THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF
THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT
UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS
IN PRICE, QUALITY AND STYLES
OF GOODS
JUST RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS,
AS WELL AS FROM THE RECENT LARGE
AUCTION SALES,
TO WHICH THEY RESPECTFULLY REQUEST
THE ATTENTION OF THEIR CUSTOMERS
AND THE PUBLIC.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 25,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
SASH RIBBONS, NECK RIBBONS,
ROMAN SASHES, &c., &c.,
IN NEW STYLES AND COLORINGS,
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL

Has made large additions to
his popular stock of
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SMALL WARES,
which he offers at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
No. 759 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DRY GOODS.

Sugden & Bradbury

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.,

Having made many additions during the past week to our Dress Goods Stock, we call the special attention of our customers and the public to the following:
TAKO CLOTH FOR SUITS, 15 to 25 cents.
ELEGANT LENOS, 25 to 30 cents. Very wide.
ENGLISH POPLINS, 37½ to 50 cents.
And all the latest novelties of the season at 60 cents to $1 25. Also,
JAPANESE SILK, POPLINS,
SILK CHAIN EPANGELINES,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
GROS GRAIN AND GLACE SILKS, $1 25 to $1 50.
SUPERIOR QUALITIES AT $1 75 to $2.
Finer goods proportionately low.
BROCHE AND LACE SHAWLS from auction.
CLOTHS and MOURNING GOODS, included in which is our
SILK-FINISHED BLACK ALPACA,
at 25c. and upward.
Also a specialty in
IRON GRENADINES, SILK AND WOOL, at 75c.
To all of which we solicit a comparison from purchasers, as our comparatively small expenses enable us to sell first-class goods lower than any other house.
SUITS READY MADE AND TO ORDER.
Our Dress-making Department is in the hands of the very best talent, enabling us to guarantee satisfaction.

MME. GALOUPEAU,
LATE MATHILDE & CO.,
No. 53 East 10th-st., near Broadway, has now on exhibition the latest styles of Paris Millinery, choice selections of Bonnets, round Hats, &c.

INDIA SHAWLS, HAIR SHAWLS.—Ladies looking for open-centered Shawls a little more select than ordinary had better see my goods. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000

REWARD.

Stolen from us on the 13th inst:
$63,000 KANSAS PACIFIC R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Nos. 677, 3,310, to 3,350, inclusive; 6,001 to 6,020, inclusive, PAYMENT of which has been stopped. The above reward will be paid for recovery of the Bonds and apprehension of the party who absconded with the same.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 15 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.
These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS.
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BALLIN & SANDER,
BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$2,000 REWARD.
CAUTION.
The public are cautioned against negotiating the following United States Bonds of 1864:
Nos. 76,452, 28,952, 68,090.
Nos. 10,876, 76,451, 3,817.
Nos. 3,818, 3,819.
$1,000 each, stolen this 22d day of April, 1870, from
BACON & HYDE,
No. 37 Fulton-st.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, March 30, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened May 6.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 18, 1870.
NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING SINKING fund convertible bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day been designated by lot for redemption, numbered as follows: 764, 804, 905, 906, 907, of $1,000 each.
According to the terms of the sinking fund, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870, and the bonds will be redeemed on presentation and surrender at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
ISAAC H. KNOX,
THEO. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May inclusive.
By order of the Board of Managers,
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Redemption of bonds by the sinking fund.—On the 1st day of May, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, nineteen bonds of the issue of April 1, 1854, presented by the lowest bidder by sealed proposals, indorsed "Bills for Sinking Fund," addressed to R. G. Ralston, President, will be redeemed for said Railroad Company.
(Signed,) R. G. RALSTON,
President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the South Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Walnut and 5th sts., St. Louis, Mo., on THURSDAY, April 28 inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, for the amendment and adoption of by-laws, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting. By order of the directors.
WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.

REWARDS.

A SUITABLE REWARD WILL BE given to any person who shall give any information that may lead to the recovery of the body of CHARLES H. KEEN, drowned from a small boat on the East River, between 74th and 80th sts., on Friday evening, April 22.
He wore mixed pants, blue-flannel shirt and gold watch; about 5 feet 6 inches in height, dark-brown mustache and goatee, with a full chin beard commencing to grow; 25 years of age.
JOSEPH KEEN,
Superintendent of Work-house, or
GEORGE KELLOCK,
Superintendent Out-door Poor, No. 66 3d-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE HAVE AUTHORIZED MR. G. C. BECK to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
New-York, April 18, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO R. R. CO.,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1870.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due May 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after May 1, at the banking-house of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.
The transfer books for bonds registered, coupons detached, will be closed April 20 and reopened May 2.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, and of the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company, due May 1, will be paid on presentation on and after that date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., less Government tax.
B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1870.
THE INTEREST PAYABLE ON THE 1st day of May next on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company Sinking Fund Bonds, and the interest due on the 1st and the 6th days of May next on the Albany City Bonds issued to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, will be paid at this office. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE COUPONS OF STERLING Bonds and Interest Bond of this Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid to English holders at office of C. M. LAMPSON & CO., No. 64 Queens, London; to holders in the Northern States at office of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York, and to holders in the Southern States at the office of the Company, in Mobile.
A. L. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary and Treasurer Mobile and Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared their usual quarterly dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d May next at the office of the Company.
Transfer books will close 20th inst. until 2d May.
WM. WHITE, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 2d day of May next.
The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to May 2d. By order
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1870.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable to stockholders on and after May 2, free of all taxes. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to May 2, 1870. By order,
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 18, 1870.
THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due May 1, 1870, will be paid in Gold upon presentation on and after May 1, 1870, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of Government tax. L. M. LAWSON, President.

DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY OFFICE,
DENVER, COLORADO, April 18, 1870.
THE INTEREST COUPON DUE MAY 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, will be paid in gold coin on presentation at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., New-York.
D. H. MOFFATT, Jr., Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. has been declared by this Bank, free from all taxation, payable on the 2d day of May next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST, FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from May 1, at the rate of six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.
SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH,
at six per cent. per annum, with participation in the profits, on the MUTUAL plan.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

J. L. DUMONT,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,
LAKE-AV.,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. HURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE splendid property known as the "Cooper Mansion," situate on Carroll and Macomb sts., between the 5th and 6th avs., near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, consisting of thirteen lots elegantly laid out; terraced walks and drives; choice evergreen and deciduous shrubs and trees; elegant two-story and sub-cellar brick mansion, with 20-inch walls; 71 feet 10 inches front by about 60 feet 3 inches deep; finished in most superb style, with all modern improvements; fine views of surrounding country for miles. Taken together, this property is one of the most elegant and desirable in the vicinity of New-York. Price $75,000. Further particulars at the offices of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE.—A rare opportunity for a gentleman of taste and means to secure one of the most desirable places on the Hudson, at Fishkill, is now presented, and is offered below its value, in consequence of ill-health of the owner; it is complete in all its appointments; nine acres, well fruited; house, 40x55, commodious out-buildings, with glass grapery; scenery and neighborhood unsurpassed. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

ENGLEWOOD.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE residence for sale at very much less than value, situated within five minutes' walk of the station, in the vicinity of fine improvements, and on an elevation commanding extensive views of the valley; the dwelling is modern in appearance, and contains thirteen rooms, mantels, range, furnace, &c.; grounds comprise two acres, situated on a corner, very nicely laid out and improved; coach-house and stable.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—OF TWENTY-FOUR acres in Washington Valley, N. J., about four miles from Somerville, including stock, implements, &c., for $5,000; $4,000 can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to T. C. CALLAWAY, No. 104 5th-av., New-York, sewing-machine store.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, partially furnished, splendid mansion and grounds, with fruit, garden, &c., in Morristown. Apply to T. W. COWDIN, No. 176 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20.

TARRYTOWN.—A FINE MODERN RESIDENCE and out-buildings; eight acres, finely fruited, shaded, &c.; beautifully located; for sale cheap, or exchange. Others, all sizes, prices and localities.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$18,000.—FOR SALE, AT MOUNT Vernon, an elegant French-roof house, with all the modern improvements of a city house; an up-town lot wanted in part payment.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,273 Broadway.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—Forty-six acres, with large dwelling, &c., five minutes from depot. Will be let if not sold.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FLUSHING.—A HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY for sale; beautifully located; modern improvements; terms very easy; don't buy without comparing it. Address J. B. BEST, No. 118 Wall-st.

AT YONKERS.—IF YOU WANT A FURNISHED or unfurnished house or to purchase property at Yonkers, call on or address J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

AT RAHWAY, N. J.—NEW HOUSES, SUBSTANTIALLY built and furnished with modern improvements, for sale cheap, on easy terms. Apply to DAVID CROWELL, Wood Works, Rahway, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—TWENTY THOUSAND dollars wanted in an established business, as active or special partner; ladies of ability not excluded. Address DAVID HOWELL, New-York Post-office Box No. 237.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry store, No. 302 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

PERSONAL.

NO. 446 4TH-AV.—NOTICE—LEFT HIS home, Dec. 6, 1869, Ex-Policeman LAWRENCE RIELY. He received a considerable sum of money at the Marshal's office on that day; since that time he has not been heard of. He was subject to fits of insanity. Great fears for his safety are entertained by his friends. He is six feet, light complexion, blue eyes, brown early hair, and 38 years old. Had on when he left home, gray coat, black pants, gray vest and black cap. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife, or Capt. Harlow of the Seventh Ward station-house. All papers please copy.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 152 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of estates. Houses, stores and offices rented.

THE FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, No. 226 47th-st., very low—$12,500; easy terms; fine order, all improvements; half block from Broadway, and must always be increasingly valuable; if not disposed of before, will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, 28th inst. Apply on premises.

A MODEL DWELLING—BEST PART Murray Hill, near Park-av.; four-story, French roof, stone front; every improvement; complete order; virtually full width; lot half block; $50,000; or let after 1st of May.
TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

$28,000.—FINE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, with extension; elegant order; near 5th-av., Murray Hill. Also, four-story brown-stone house, same locality, very cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE 5TH-AV., THE four-story brown-stone high-stoop house (25 by 55, with bay windows) No. 9 West 52d-st.; this house is one of the best built and best located in the City. Inquire of I. P. HAYS, No. 73 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, APRIL 27—Four-story brown-stone house and lot, 25x98x120, with all modern improvements, No. 214 West 14th-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front houses, Nos. 32 and 34 West 51st-st.; 21x56. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—ON easy terms, one first-class four-story brown-stone house, fourteen rooms, on Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park, Brooklyn; this beautiful Park contains thirty acres, the finest in the State and must be seen to be appreciated; also, one three-story, eleven rooms, on Clermont-av., between Greene and Fulton avs., $14,500; also, one, $13,500; also, one brick, eleven rooms, $11,500; No. 182 Carlton-av., near Willoughby-av.; also, one on Vanderbilt-av., $10,500; all first-class locations. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, builder and owner, No. 303 Clermont-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN, on Greene-av., near Ryerson-st., within thirty minutes' walk of the principal ferries, four new first-class brown-stone houses, with every improvement. For particulars inquire of GEORGE WILSON, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., New-York, or of PATRICK WILLIAMS, No. 152 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON—To let or lease.—This property is known as "Hillside," the residence of the late Joshua Brush, Esq., and consists of about 45 acres of land. The grounds are most tastefully arranged with fine old shade trees, a never-failing spring, extensive lawn, garden and vineyard; fruit is abundant. The mansion, barn, stable, carriage-house and Summer-kitchen are in the very best repair. The place is accessible at all times both by steamboat and railroad. Will be let entire or divided to suit the tenant. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN SOUTH OXFORD-st., Brooklyn, near Dr. Cuyler's Church, a first-class brown-stone front house, thoroughly and handsomely furnished; the house is in perfect order, and contains all the modern conveniences; possession May 1. For particulars apply to DAVENPORT & REEVES, No. 4 Greene-av., near Oxford-st.

TO LET—NOS. 686 AND 688 LEXINGTON-av., two first-class four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements, and in complete order. Can be seen from 10 to 4 by applying at No. 688, or for terms to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

AN ELEGANT SMALL HOUSE, BEAUTIFULLY furnished and in complete order; 5th-av.; suited to parties of taste and means; to a suitable party possession now, and rent to commence in Fall; on Murray Hill.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, A complete Summer and Winter country residence. Parties wishing to negotiate for one of the finest and most complete family residences in this State address T. S. C., Box No. 116 New-York Times Office.

TO LET—SOUTH SIDE OF NINETIETH-ST., second house east of Avenue A; price $500; hot and cold water, range, bath and gas; two-story and basement brick house, finely finished. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 264 Pearl-st.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—TO LET FOR three or four months, a well-furnished two-story brick cottage, near Otsego Lake; good boating and fishing; rent, $100 per month. MCHARG, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO RENT—ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN, A splendid country-seat, and seven acres; house contains twenty rooms, and has every known improvement; the grounds splendidly laid out; partially furnished. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY AND FRENCH roof brown-stone dwelling, on 130th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., finished with all modern improvements, and in first-class order. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—UNFURNISHED, IN the town of Westchester, within five minutes' walk of steam-boat landing at Unionport; has seven rooms; kitchen; laundry with stationary tubs; garden and stable. Apply to JAS. BUCHAN, 190 Elizabeth-st.

AT HIGHLANDS, N. J., A HANDSOME furnished cottage to rent cheap; six acres, with garden, fruit, out-buildings, &c. For particulars apply to DERRICKSON & BARTLETT, No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a house with eight rooms, seven minutes' walk from the depot; well and cistern in the yard; rent $25 per month. For further particulars address H. C., Box No. 182 Times Office.

A VERY DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and basement dwelling, near Broadway; good location and order; size 20x65x100; rent, $1,000. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine-st.

THE COMPLETELY-FURNISHED house, No. 60 West 40th-st., in good order; locality first class. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL BROWN-STONE-FRONT house in 43d-st., near Lexington-av., just finished; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 50 Lispenard-st.

A THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 319 East 41st-st.; all improvements; stone front; possession now. Apply on premises from 10 to 5 o'clock.

AT FLATBUSH—FORTY-FIVE MINUTES Fulton-av. cars, large double mansion; water, gas, stables, three acres, shade and garden, $1,000 a year. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 85 Amity-st. For permit apply to T. J. GIBBONS, No. 109 Bleecker-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO a small private family; rent very moderate. Apply at No. 230 West 20th-st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 15 West 42d-st., just out of 5th-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—IN EAST 51ST-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av., four-story brick house, in good order. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,270 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO RENT—THE FIRST STORY, STORE AND basement No. 50 Bleecker-st., 27x110, area vault under sidewalk, elevator, &c., and next door to F. Nelson & Sons' Publishing House; immediate possession given. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 68 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HALL TO RENT—CORNER 24TH-ST. AND Broadway, suitable for a church, Sunday-school, or similar purposes. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,270 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE FIRST STORY AND THE lofts of the large building No. 63 Maiden-lane; together or separate. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 460 6TH-av., to rent; 22x90. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,270 Broadway.

A FINE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, to let; 25 by 75. Terms very low. No. 15 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE; LOCATION, Madison-av., between 28th and 34th sts. Address A. R. C., Station G, New-York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, MAY 5,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
TRUSTEE'S SALE OF PROPERTY OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.
Consisting of water grants, piers and ferry leases; a house and lot on 8th-st., near Avenue D; lots on 128th and 129th sts.; lots on 10th and 11th sts., near the East River. For particulars see maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE sale of seventy-seven valuable lots, to be made at auction on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., by MULLER, WILKINS & CO. Said lots are situate on Avenue A, 2d-av. and 4th-av., on 75th, 76th, 93d, 105th, 108th, 133d and 134th sts.; also a large water front on the East River, foot of 76th-st., and a substantial dwelling on 76th-st., with modern improvements. Maps at office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial. $5 a pint. No. 36 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 36 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 6 MADISON-SQUARE, 23D-ST.
Mrs. PUTNAM will have an elegant suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, two bedrooms, bath, &c., vacated May 1, to rent, with private table only, for the season or year.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, of parlor and bedroom, second story, front, to rent without board to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; location 18th-st., east of 4th-av. Address HOME, Box No. 140 Times Office.

NO. 309 5TH-AV.—A SECOND FLOOR, newly and handsomely furnished, consisting of four bedrooms, parlor, dressing and bath room, to rent with board; floor can be divided to accommodate two families; undoubted references.

A PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE will let a handsomely-furnished second floor, together or in suites, with or without board, to suit reliable parties; references given and required. Apply to or address M. S., No. 50 West 28th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A WELL-FURNISHED second-story front room, adjoining bath; family private; west side. Address DAYTON, Box No. 150 Times Office.

NO. 37 WEST 28TH-ST.—FINE ROOMS, with first-class board, for single gentlemen or families; highest references given and required; liberal arrangements for the Summer.

FIFTH AV., NO. 207.—THE ENTIRE floor, with bath, &c., to let, with or without private table; also a suite of rooms and a single room; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND VERY DEsirable rooms on second floor may be had by permanent parties; family small; best references exchanged. Apply immediately at No. 19 East 17th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE A few boarders in a first-class brown-stone house No. 29 Lamartine-place, (No. 257 West 29th-st.;) references exchanged.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING a handsomely-furnished room in a strictly private family in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., may address J. A. A., Box 161 Times Office; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THE vicinity of Madison Park will rent three rooms to gentlemen without board. Address A. BOWEN, Station D.

NO. 362 LEXINGTON-AV., MURRAY HILL.—A strictly private family will let second floor of very neat house, furnished, with board to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

NO. 315 EAST 15TH-ST.—A LARGE handsomely-furnished second floor room to let, with board; modern conveniences, &c.; near Stuyvesant-square; reference required.

NO. 31 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A handsome second floor to let, of four rooms, ample pantries, bath, &c., en suite or divided, with board at Summer rates; private table if desired.

NO. 90 UNION-SQUARE.—FURNISHED room to let by the year or for the Summer.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 80 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.
In compliance with the wishes of many families, the hotel will open this season on the 10th of May. Terms reasonable, and in harmony with the downward tendency of values. Address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, New-York.

NEPTUNE HOUSE,
NEW-ROCHELLE. Mr. FISH, having disposed of his hotel in the City, proposes to open the 1st of June, or earlier, and remain open late. Families wishing to secure rooms for the season can make most favorable terms. Application can be made to W. L. FISH, Clifford House, No. 1,242 Broadway.

CROFT HOUSE, IN THE HIGHLANDS, opposite West Point, Garrison's Station, will be open May 1 for the reception of guests; terms moderate. For further particulars apply to R. K. McCOLLOUGH, No. 521 Broadway.
SYLVANUS D. WRIGHT & BRO.

DEGRAAF HOUSE, MELROSE STATION, Harlem Railroad, thirty minutes from New-York; this elegant suburban residence has been opened as a first-class family hotel; extensive grounds; splendid drives; all modern improvements.
F. D. CARRIGUE.

BOARD REDUCED AT NEWPORT, R. I.—The Atlantic House will be opened on the 20th of May. Transient board reduced to $3 50 per day. Special arrangements may be made by families by the week or season on application to
WM. W. HAZARD, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 152D-ST.—The above house is now open; rooms secured and terms made known on application at above, or at the office of the Gladstone House, corner 27th-st. and Madison av. L. L. BRITTON, E. M. BRITTON.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, April 30, at 6:30 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $60 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 28.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS, May 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, May 12.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers
WINCHESTER, Capt. PALMER, Tuesday, April 26.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, Friday, May 13.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
(Change of pier to No. 43 North River.)
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known, first-class side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 43 North River on SATURDAY, April 30, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE
Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.
The steamer ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 A. M., landing at 24th-st. at 8¼, Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplank's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $1. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st., at 3¼, and 33d-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 [illegible]. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven [illegible] P. M., connecting with railroads.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—PATTI—MAGIC FLUTE.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI
in her great role of
QUEEN OF NIGHT,
in Mozart's grand opera
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, April 25, and WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 27.
Mr. STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that in consequence of the immense success achieved by Miss PATTI in this opera, and in compliance with the general desire for additional representations, he announces the
POSITIVELY TWO LAST NIGHTS OF THE MAGIC FLUTE,
MONDAY, April 25, WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 8.
JOSEF HERRMANNS in his great role of "Sarastro."
CANISSA, DZIUBA, HABLEMANN,
FORMES, &c., &c.
GREAT CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director.......................Mons. THEO. RITTER
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats $1 extra. Family circle 50 cents.
Private boxes $8, $10 and $12.
Seats secured at the Academy, also Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY, BROOKLYN—PATTI.
LAST REPRESENTATION—MAGIC FLUTE,
THURSDAY, April 28, 1870.
Sale of seats will commence MONDAY at the Academy, Brooklyn, and No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

GRAND BAZAAR

IN AID OF
THE SHELTERING ARMS,
AN ASYLUM FOR
CRIPPLED, INCURABLE AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN,
IS OPEN
in the spacious and beautifully-decorated rooms of the THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
Broadway, 6th-av., 35th and 36th sts.
THE NAVY-YARD,
FORT HAMILTON AND
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND BANDS
have kindly offered to furnish music on alternate afternoons.
LANDER'S BAND
will attend every evening.
A GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
containing over one hundred pictures by modern and old European masters, selected with the greatest care from the private galleries of the City, will make this a feature of the Bazaar.
ADMISSION TO GALLERY 25 CENTS.
A RESTAURANT, under the charge of a well-known and experienced caterer, will supply all that can be desired in that line.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents, until 5 o'clock; after that time, 50 cents. Season ticket, $1.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE GERMAN HOSPITAL,
STEINWAY HALL,
SUNDAY EVENING, April 24, 1870, at 8 o'clock
With the assistance of
Miss CLARA PERL, Contralto,
Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Pianiste,
And other eminent Soloists and a full Orchestra.
Conductor.......................AGRICOL PAUR
The programme will comprise, among others, the following compositions:
"Das Alexander Fest".........Oratorio..............Handel
Concert in E flat............Piano and Orchestra......Liszt
"Gang um Mitternacht"........Male Chorus..............Liszt
Tickets of admission.......at..........................$1
AND
Reserved seats...........at..............$1 extra
Can be obtained at
G. SCHIRMER'S Music-store, No. 701 Broadway,
And at STEINWAY HALL.
THE ENTIRE GROSS RECEIPTS WILL BE DEVOTED TO THE GERMAN HOSPITAL FUND.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL.
MRS. EDWARD J. LODER,
STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27,
with the following eminent artists:
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Mme. ANNA BISHOP,
Miss NETTIE STERLING,
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Signor SARASATE,
Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY.
Tickets for sale at the music-stores.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

MENDELSSOHN'S WALPURGIS NIGHT; Hymn of Praise, Mozart's Twelfth Mass, Requiem; Rossini's Stabat, Messiah, Creation, Judas; Beethoven's Mass in C; Haydn's Imperial, &c. Boosey's fifty cent complete vocal scores. Sold by all music and book-sellers. Complete catalogues free. BOOSEY, No. 4 Bond-st.; removed from No. 644 Broadway, New-York.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 24 EAST 14TH-ST.—Signor ALBITES and Mme. GAZZANIGA, Directors and Instructors for the Spring season. Vocal instruction up to July 1. Lessons by the month. Book open daily.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN widow lady, a situation as house-keeper, or would take the care of children in a gentleman's or widower's family; no objections to the country; best of reference given. Address Mrs. E. STOUT, Box No. 116 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse and seamstress; the country preferred. Apply at her present employer's, with whom she has lived nearly fifteen years, No. 1 Pierrepont-place, Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work. Call at No. 137 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook. Call at her present employer's, No. 134 East 16th-st.

TEN SEWING OR OTHER AMERICAN girls wanted for housework, exclusively for first-class American families. Apply at American Agency, No. 6 Bowling-green.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; understands his business in all its branches, including greenhouse and grapery; can take entire charge of a gentleman's place; best references. Address for one week, D. C., Box No. 534 Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; can give seven years' City reference from last employer. Call or address J. C., at Lowden's harness-store, No. 30 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the business in all its branches; has first-class references for City and country. Address S. R., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, an American, a situation as first-class coachman; understands his business in all its branches; good reference from last employer. Address G. J. R., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has long experience in the City. Call or address private residence No. 345 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant single man; a thorough, steady, sober and obliging man; understands the business in every respect; country preferred. Call or address No. 151 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Call on or address B. E., No. 211 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address P. O. B., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; willing to go into the country; has the best of reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at 122 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address HENRY, Box No. 203 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK AND LAUNDRESS, both Protestants, in a charitable institution. Apply at No. 41 7th-av., corner 13th-st., on Monday, April 25, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

TEN FIRST-RATE FARM HANDS wanted; married or single; also, two coachmen and gardeners. Apply immediately at Employment Exchange, No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT SIXTEEN years of age, in a cloth house; must be smart and active, and reside with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,146 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ELEGANT PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE.—A private gentleman residing a short distance in the country offers for sale a very desirable pair of family horses, possessing all that is required of the most fastidious taste; chestnut color, six years old, sixteen hands, sound and kind, of great style and beauty, and are without a fault. Any gentleman of fine taste in want and wishing to avoid all risk and experiment usual in such cases, and has become satisfied of the economy of at first paying a liberal price, which will be required in this case, will do well to address for further particulars Box No. 5,471 Post-office.

REMOVAL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, April 25, the business of the New-York Life Insurance Company, will be transacted at its office, in its new building, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.
WM. H. BEERS,
Vice-President and Actuary.

NOTICE.—JOHN WARREN & SON HAVE [illegible] to No. 53 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr. .... Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE .... Manager
TWELFTH WEEK
of the most successful spectacle ever produced, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
witnessed from Feb. 7 to April 23 (76 representations) by upward of
200,000
delighted visitors.
Great hit of the new and original
AMAZON
BALLET D'ACTION
BY SIGNOR COSTA,
ALL THE PREMIERES,
ALL THE SECONDES,
ALL THE CORYPHEES,
and forty-eight beautiful young ladies.
THE GREAT AJAX
in his new specialty with Mlle. Buse, entitled
COLIN AND NINETTE.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance at the box-office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railway ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The new and genuine
SPANISH BALLET TROUPE,
from Her Majesty's Royal Italian Opera,
LONDON,
and the principal theaters of
SPAIN,
TURKEY, and EGYPT,
arrived in the steamer St. Laurent. The debut of this wonderful troupe in the
U. S.
will be announced in a few days.

BOOTH'S THEATER,
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SEASON OF COMEDY.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
The eminent Comedian,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
will appear in his celebrated characters of
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
in the comedy of
A WIDOW HUNT,
AND AS
TOODLES,
In an entirely new version, never acted in New-York, of the comic drama of that name, both of which plays will be produced with special attention to detail.
SECOND DE BOOTS and TOODLES MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the box-office of the theater, or at its branch ticket-office, at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
FROU FROU.
THIRD MONTH.
EVERY EVENING AT 8, and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1.
MONDAY, May 2, Mr. CLARKE'S BENEFIT.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
MONDAY, APRIL 25,
MISS ETHEL'S FIRST BENEFIT.
Seventy-fourth performance of FROU FROU.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
FIFTH AND ONLY WEDNESDAY MATINEE of FROU FROU, next Wednesday, April 27, at 1 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
A COMEDY WEEK.
MONDAY AND THURSDAY,
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
MARRIED LIFE.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
THE LOVE CHASE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½ P. M.
HOME, and TRYING IT ON.
The SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, UNEQUAL MATCH, and MASKS AND FACES will shortly be reproduced. Several novelties in preparation.

FRENCH THEATER.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN ARTIST,
CHARLES FECHTER,
WITH MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
AND A VERY DISTINGUISHED COMPANY.
MONDAY, April 25, 1870,
and every evening except Saturday, in
THE LADY OF LYONS.
SATURDAY, APRIL 30, AT 2 P. M.,
FIRST GRAND FECHTER MATINEE.
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Seats can be secured daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
EVERY EVENING, AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
GEO. L. FOX............as............MACBETH
GEO. L. FOX............as............MACBETH
GEO. L. FOX............as............MACBETH
WITH ALL THE
ORIGINAL MUSIC.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

BOWERY THEATER.
A WONDER. CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD. AUGUST SIEGRIST, Jr., rides a velocipede on a single wire 200 feet and 30 feet high. Edwin Blanchard and his Dogs. FOREST OF BONDY and NEW-YORK 1840-'70. Master Snider, the Boy-Wonder. FRIDAY, afternoon and evening, annual benefit of WM. B. FRELIGH.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
CREAM DE LA CREAM OF MINSTRELSY.
Immense success of ROLLIN HOWARD, the great Burlesque artist.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Real Fun, Genuine Humor, Lovely Screams.
Birch, Bernard and Backus in new acts.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURES is now open, DAY AND EVENING, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES INDIAN Commission will hold a public meeting at Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, April 26, at 8 o'clock, to consider the present condition of the Indian tribes and what can be done to ameliorate their condition. Addresses may be expected from Hon. Stuart Clark, Mr. VINCENT COLYER, Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and others. Doors open at 7½ P. M. Seats will be reserved for ladies. Tickets free; can be obtained at Van Nostrand's book-store, No. 23 Murray-st. and No. 27 Warren-st., also at the Cooper Institute Office. By order of the Committee. PETER COOPER, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M. (23d-st. 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M., and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
Gen'l Sup't. Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house; 50,000 rolls fine French gold paper hangings, 50c. per roll, usually sold at $2; good paper, 12c. per roll; fine gold window-shades, $2 per pair; also, a large assortment of English carpets at a great reduction; painting, paperhanging, decorating and kalsomining; experienced workmen sent to any part of City or country.
J. W. COATES,
Nos. 277 and 279 Hudson-st.,
opposite Dominick-st.

USE PATENT DOUBLE-POINTED Tacks. They have no heads to break off; never catch dresses; never cut carpets or other fabrics; can be used again and again, and leave the floor in a perfect condition. For sale by the trade and DOUBLE-POINTED TACK COMPANY, No. 45 Chambers-st.

A STUDY IN WAYS AND MEANS.

Condensed Food as An Alimentary Element—Historical Notes as to the Progress of the Art—Extent of Its Application in Domestic Economy.

The whole tendency of Americanism is to abridge the processes—to grasp the essential of the essential, rejecting the husks in which it is developed. Mastication was long since out of date, especially in large cities; and the day may not be far distant when digestion will have been abrogated also, and nutrition will have been reduced to the single process of assimilation—when eating, considered as eating, will have become extinct. What curious modifications of physique may result from the abrogation of the [illegible] constitutes a question for speculative scientists. For instance, whether the coming man will have teeth, not having occasion to use them; whether the capacity for gastric juice having passed away with the abrogation of the digestive function—the coming man will secrete that fluid; what essential modifications of internal structure will occur in respect to the coming man:—these are questions for the evolution of learned papers before learned associations. Comparative anatomy having been exhausted by [illegible] and others, some scientist may make an enduring reputation by entering upon the subject of speculative anatomy with a view to the determination of the *physique* and habitat of the coming man.

IN FAVOR OF CONDENSED FOOD.

That condensed food will hereafter play an important part in the alimentation of cities is obvious from several considerations. Its convenience is one of its most evident recommendations. The ease with which it can be converted into form for table use, in this fast age, renders it applicable in cases where conveniences for cumbersome cookery are not at hand. The facility and inexpensiveness with which it can be transported, and, above all, the little room needed for storage, are both arguments in its favor, which have had great effect in bringing it into general use. Condensed milk marks the first successful attempt at condensation *in vacuo*, and is now a grocery staple in the City, finding its way into almost every family répertoire. Competitive articles have, now and then, appeared in the market, and have had a brief run; but none have been successful in maintaining an equal popularity. In fact, at almost every milk depot the condensed article can be obtained—sometimes partially reduced, occasionally granulated even.

PETER COPELAND, not now engaged in the business, brought to the art a fecundity of invention that seemed likely to give a strong impulse to the use of dessicated food. In the condensation of vegetables he was singularly successful. A barrel of potatoes was easily reduced to the bulk of a quart measure by his process without loss of nutritive elements; while beans, peas, corn, spinach and the like, were reduced with equal ease. The condensation of tea and coffee, owing to the difficulty of arresting the escape of the aroma, has hitherto proved rather unsuccessful, but no doubt scientific appliances will at last succeed in solving the problem.

MISTAKES OF THE TRADE.

Others, emulating the pioneers in the art, turned their attention to condensed soups, *patés*, and other articles more or less reduced in bulk. Unfortunately, however, these latter-named articles are too expensive for popularity, as, to begin with, were condensed milk and vegetables. This mistake could have been obviated by founding manufactories at remote points. It is an obvious fact that, in remote sections, the dairy business cannot be made successful on account of the cost of transportation to market. By reduction of weight and bulk, that is, by the elimination of the water, the weight of milk is reduced within one-fortieth of the original standard, which renders transportation not only possible without loss to the producer, but profitable. The same reasoning is valid concerning meat, vegetables and almost all other marketable products; and hence it is a part of the special mission of condensation to create a market for the product of remote sections, whence the transportation of crude products is not feasible. The mistake, therefore, has consisted in the erection of the manufactories in the neighborhood of cities, instead of distant sections of the country, where, having no market, producers could afford materials at minimum costs. The cost of manipulation is, of course, considerable, and this, in order to render the treated product economical, must be obviated by lessening the expense of the raw material, which can only be effected by the utilization of material that is so remote from the market as to be non-transportable in its crude state.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

An examination of the facts will illustrate this point. Domestic condensed beef is afforded at seventy-five cents per package of two ounces, or six dollars a pound. Every pound represents the nutrition of about thirty pounds of beef, rendering the cost of beef to the consumer an average of twenty cents a pound. The manufactory is located in the West, and prairie beef is used for purposes of manufacture. This system reduces the manufactured product to the market cost of beef, it is true, but it is necessary to effect more than this to bring the article into general use. Two London companies export the Liebig extract of beef to this country in large quantities. The works of the one company are located in Australia, where the crude material costs only a trifle; those of the other in Buenos Ayres, where the material is equally inexpensive. The product of either company can be afforded at retail at $4 per pound, which represents the nutrition of forty-five pounds of beef free from bones, fat and cartilage, and reduces the whole within nine cents a pound for the crude beef. The consumption of the Liebig extract in this City now averages over 10,000 pounds per year, its small cost having facilitated its introduction.

The Texas extract, manufactured upon the Liebig receipt, and representing pound for pound the same amount of nutrition, is, again, afforded at three dollars a pound, reducing the cost of the crude beef to seven and a half cents per pound, and is becoming popular with unprecedented rapidity. The examples serve to illustrate a principle, and to uncover the fact that it is the mission of condensation to effect the utilization of products so remote from the market as to be practically non-transportable.

Omitting to observe this law of success, most attempts in this direction have been scientific rather than financial successes, as the history of the art abundantly proves; obeying it, the three leading companies for the manufacture of the Liebig extract have been successful in bringing the article into general use in large cities.

VALUE OF THE CONDENSATION PRINCIPLE.

To appreciate the value of the condensation principle as applied to meat, the composition of beef must be taken into account. Water, which is non-nutritive, is represented to the extent of from seventy-four to seventy-seven per cent. of the whole weight—that is, when one buys a pound of beef at the market, one really buys about twelve ounces of water. Again, muscular fibre represents from sixteen to twenty per cent. of the whole weight; and muscular fibre is also non-nutritive. The remainder, which is the nutritive portion of the beef, consists of albumen, creatine, creatinine, inosin and the animal salts, and constitutes from five to seven per cent. of the weight. On the average, therefore, when you buy a pound of crude beef you buy fifteen ounces of valueless matter and one ounce of nutriment; and, if that one ounce of nutriment can be separated from the fifteen ounces of valueless matter, and afforded at less cost than in combination, the consumer is substantially benefited.

In the great staple of meat, condensation has fulfilled its mission, and may be applied with equal success to all other staples, provided that the only method by which it can be rendered at once profitable to the manufacturer and inexpensive to the consumer is observed. Meat, especially, loses no little of its value from the transportation of the living animal. A journey of twenty-four hours is comparatively exhausting of those animal juices upon which the nutritive value depends. The animal, driven or transported to market, is kept for hours in a state of worry, and without sufficient food; and, in these conditions, it is not the muscular fibre but the nutritive vitality that is lessened. The candidate for the abattoir, in the exhaustion incident to the conditions, draws first upon the [illegible] that renders the flesh [illegible] afterward [illegible] the exhaustion [illegible] and adipose [illegible]. As a rule, the [illegible] in this City and the [illegible] real [illegible] that [illegible] the New-York [illegible] nutritive than that which comes upon the table of the country [illegible].

SOME CURIOUS FACTS.

In the course of a series of experiments, some few years since, an enterprising individual succeeded in the condensation of eggs, without loss of their distinctive properties; but whether it is possible to apply the principle to poultry without losing the distinctive flavor of the meat remains to be discovered; though there can be no reason why it should be more difficult to arrest the aroma and flavor of the latter than that of beef, which is even concentrated and rendered far more distinctive by the Liebig process. In the matter of proportion of dietary staples, one pound of the extract is enough for seventy pounds of [illegible], 125 pounds of Indian corn, 125 pounds of rice, or 150 pounds of potatoes; and you would carry it home in your side pocket—in your vest pocket almost—forty-five pounds of beef reduced to the bulk of a little jar not larger than an ordinary condensed milk can. Had Dr. KANE's expedition been undertaken in these days of condensed food, instead of the imperfect pemmican, which he was compelled to adopt, it would have been possible to put in ten years' store of beef, milk, coffee, vegetables, and other staples—all which would not have occupied the space of a single hogshead, requiring simply a few quarts of boiling water and a little salt for preparation. In fact, the day is near at hand when one will be able to make a commissary department for a month's journey of one's coat-pocket; while the material for a six-month's alimentation can be packed in an ordinary valise; and, of course, in large cities like New-York, where every cubic foot of space is worth its equivalent in gold, the value of condensation to popular convenience cannot be overestimated.

It was the original idea of experimenters in this direction to adapt their product to this element of convenience uniquely. The idea of producing the condensed article at reduced expense seems not to have entered into the calculation. But it was soon found that the popular want in this respect was not a sufficient basis upon which to found a financial success. London companies were first to come to a recognition of the true principle; and as yet but one American company has been able to compete with the imported article.

The great value of the condensation experiments to the alimentation of cities was not understood by the experimenters themselves, and has never been properly appreciated by economists. Every great city, in the present relation of cities to the farming districts, is a bottomless pit that gulps down the fertility of the soil, making no adequate return; and its mouths to feed are simply a certain number of absorbents. Could the waste, refuse and manurial product of cities, by utilization of sewage and the like, be returned to the soil, an equilibrium between consumption and production might be based upon it. For instance, the sewage and waste of New-York City, most of which finds its way into the river, is equal to two million loads of manure annually drifting seaward, taken from the surrounding agricultural districts, and putting farmers under the necessity of rehabilitating the soil by means of guano and other expensive products. This necessity results in the gradual increase of the cost of all staples of living; for the farmer or gardener being at heavy expense in the recuperation of the soil, cannot afford to produce and sell at a loss. At this point condensation steps in, and by converting the product, otherwise valueless because too distant from the market, of remote districts into transportable food, effects a certain equalization of the absorption of cities and relieves the immediately adjoining districts of a portion of the strain; and, upon this consideration is grounded its great economical value. It is useless, and in disobedience to natural law, to found manufactories for condensation in the immediate neighborhood; and because they attempted this, the pioneers of the business were financially unsuccessful. Strange, indeed, it is, that intelligent and scientific men should have overlooked the only means of rendering the business both profitable to themselves and of economical value to the public; but it is fact, nevertheless, and worth quoting as evidence of human short-sightedness. Stranger still it is that intelligent men should still struggle to carry on the business in disobedience of inexorable economical principles; but this, again, is fact, and only demonstrates the obstinacy of human effort, even in the wrong direction. Had the introducer of condensed milk, at the beginning, erected his manufactory in a district where it could not be made to pay to transport crude milk to market, thus enabling himself, by the utilization of a comparatively waste product, to put his manufacture in the market at fifteen or twenty instead of thirty-five cents a can, it would have become a dietary staple long since. So would his condensed beef; so would vegetable products; so would the soups and *patés*—all of which have held place as luxuries rather than as dietary staples; and it would not have been left for London companies to forestall American manufacturers by adopting the only principle upon which condensation could be made at once popular, economical and profitable.

USEFUL HINTS FOR BACHELORS.

In a city like New-York, where two hundred thousand people live in lodging-houses, owing to its convenience, the application of the art to alimentation has been very rapid. The sales of condensed beef, condensed milk and other condensed articles, have attained an enormous figure. Given a small room at $6 a week, and one may limit his expenses for lodging and food to $10. You prepare your breakfast, needing only (for one) a cup and saucer, a quart of boiling water, a can of condensed milk, a pound of block sugar, an egg or two, a bottle of tomato or other sauce for flavoring, a couple of bowls, a couple of tea-spoons, a couple of table-spoons, three or four plates, and little coffee or tea. A pound of beef extract will last four weeks at an average taking of a pound and a half of beef per day. Take a bowl with two gills of boiling water, break an egg or a couple of eggs in it, and beat them in the water. In a minute they are completely cooked. Dissolve next a tea-spoonful of extract of meat in the liquid; add a large spoonful of salt, a tea-spoonful of butter, and a tea-spoonful and a half of tomato sauce—stirring until all the elements are thoroughly dissolved; and you have created a nectar which is equal in nutrition to two eggs, ten ounces of beef, and the ordinary quantity of butter used in cooking it. Fill a coffee-cup with boiling water; add a table-spoonful of paste and a tea-spoonful of condensed milk, stirring well together, and you have a cup of the theobroma that an epicure might envy. A little fruit and ten cents' worth of baker's product completes the breakfast, and constitutes a meal the nutrition and digestibility of which are complete. The *menu*, so various are the condensed articles in the market, may be varied indefinitely; but, upon the basis of a pound of meat a day and twenty ounces of bread or other carbonaceous food, let a calculation be made of the weekly cost:

Fruits and Vegetables	$1 00
Condensed meat	50
Baker's manufacture	70
Eggs, three per day	50
Sauces	30
Condensed milk	35
Paste, more expensive than tea or coffee	70
Sugar	18
Butter	60
Salt and condiments	5
Total	$4 88
For rooms or room	5 00
Completed total	$9 88

The advantage is that the preparation of the diet requires no skill, no appliances beyond the few articles mentioned, and a quart of boiling water, and takes not more than from seven to ten minutes.

The table represents merely an average with a view to the determination of cost. The *menu* may be varied indefinitely, by varying the articles included in the répertoire, without affecting the general average of cost; and the whole répertoire may be packed within a cubic foot of space—bread and fruits, which you renew daily, excepted. It is obvious that condensed living, therefore, is, both in point of economy and convenience, adapted to the wants of a large class of population, who are now compelled to bear the heavy pecuniary strain engendered by restaurant profits, on small salaries—salaries too small to enable them to keep out of debt so inherent is the extravagance of the European plan, and so impossible is it to aliment oneself adequately upon the restaurant system of living, at less cost than $15 a week, an amount, which upon the plan indicated, covers lodging, alimentation, washing and incidentals, with the utmost ease. The experiment is worth the trying of young men on small salaries, or of married people living in furnished rooms, on incomes of a thousand or fifteen hundred a year.

The Chinese Question—Lecture by Prof. Pumpelly, of Harvard College.

Prof. RAPHAEL PUMPELLY lectured last evening at the Cooper Union on the "Chinese Question" before a large audience. The lecturer said that this question should not be viewed as a simple matter of receiving or excluding cheap, efficient and willing labor, but in its after bearings on the future of the country. He narrated the principal events connected with the empire of China from its establishment, 300 years before the birth of Christ, to the present time, when it compares favorably with any nation in the world in point of civilization. He then proceeded to show the causes which led to its development which he attributed to the character of the people, their persistency and vitality. They were admitted to be one of the most civilized nations on the earth; to them belonged the honor of the invention of the mariner's compass, gunpowder, and the art of printing, and while they pursued the study of the arts and sciences they were not forgetful of those other pursuits which constitute the strength and well-being of a people. Having described the national characteristics, he commenced to deal with the question proper, and strongly censured the system of persecution to which they had been subjected in California. He maintained that the Constitution of the United States entitled all immigrants to a fair and equal treatment, and this was all the most ardent *friends* of the Chinaman desired. He deprecated the "coolie" system as a species of enslavement unjust to the working men of this country, and contended that the admission of the Chinamen to all the rights and immunities of citizenship would contribute much to the elevation of the country, helping to make it superior to any nation in the world.

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

Anniversary Dinner at Delmonico's—Speeches by W. C. Bryant, Mr. Archibald, Gen. McDowell, Jos. H. Choate and Others.

The anniversary dinner of the St. George's Society was given at DELMONICO's last evening and was well attended. Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul, presided, and seated at the table with him were Gen. McDOWELL, Rev. Dr. VINTON, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Esq., (representing the New-England Society,) DENNIS McMAHON, (for the St. Patrick's Society,) ROBERT GORDON, Esq., (the St. Andrews Society,) Mr. POLISTON, (the St. David's Society,) RICHARD E. MOUNT, Esq., (the St. Nicholas Society,) Consul MURRAY of Portland, Me., WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, Esq., and others. The dinner was prepared in DELMONICO's best style, and among the decorations of the room was a magnificent full-length portrait of Queen VICTORIA, painted from life for the Society. After the cloth was removed, a quartette club, consisting of Messrs. A. W. DENHOFF, first tenor; F. FRENZEL, second tenor; A. SOHSE, baritone, and H. TROST, baritone, led by Mr. A. BEIRNSTEIN, sang appropriate selections, including "Red Cross Knight," "God Save the Queen," and other songs. The toasts of the evening were the following:

"The Day, and all who Honor It." "The Queen—God Bless Her." "The President of the United States." "The Memory and Genius of SHAKESPEARE." Responded to by WM. CULLEN BRYANT. "Our Sister Charitable Societies." Responded to by JOSEPH H. CHOATE and others. "The Armies and Navies of England and the United States." Responded by Gen. McDOWELL. "The State and City of New-York." Responded to by Mr. T. C. T. BULKLEY. "The Press and the Ladies."

The President, Mr. ARCHIBALD, in the course of his address stated that the Society was in a very flourishing condition. The following is the address of Mr. BRYANT, in response to the toast "The memory and genius of SHAKESPEARE; not for an age but for all time:"

"It might at first seem strange that in a company of Englishmen an American should be called upon to respond to a toast given in memory of SHAKESPEARE. Yet, in truth, it is not without good reason, for SHAKESPEARE, though he cannot be called an American poet, as he was not born here and never saw our continent, is yet a poet of the Americans. It will be granted that if all the English were to migrate to some other region, and the French were to come in and occupy their place, SHAKESPEARE could by no means be called a French poet, but would, by the justest title, belong to the race which had migrated. By parity of reason, if only a part of the English race migrate they carry with them not only their language, but its literature; they carry with them the poets who flourished before their migration, and who are as truly theirs as they are the poets of those who remain. SHAKESPEARE died while the colonists of Jamestown, in Virginia, were building their cabins; he died seven years before the first white child was born on the island now covered with the dwellings of this great City; he died four years before the landing of the Pilgrims on the Plymouth Rock. We Americans may, therefore, fairly claim an equal property in the great English poet with those who remained in the Old World—with you, Mr. President, and you, gentlemen, natives of the British Isles. It is common to speak of the blood of the ancestor as flowing in the veins of his descendants, and the expression has a certain truth in it. The tissues of the brain, the seat of wit and of imagination, are woven of fibres lent by our progenitors. The generation which now walks the stage of the world is the reproduction—the re-entrance, in a certain sort—of the generations which have made their exit. The blood that now warms American hearts and gushes through American arteries, was once, nearly three hundred years ago, when it ran in the veins of our ancestors in the Old World, and while SHAKESPEARE was yet alive, made to tingle by his potent words. It coursed slowly or swiftly through its purple channels at the will of that great master of the passions. It was quickened and made to glow with indignation at the conduct of *Lear's* ungrateful daughters; it curdled and was chilled at sight of the ghost of the royal Dane, and of the sleep-walking murderess in Macbeth; it was resolved to tears at the fate of the innocent *Desdemona*. What American, therefore, who is willing to acknowledge that his ancestors came from the Old World, will fail to claim SHAKESPEARE as his own poet? It is fortunate, Mr. President and gentlemen, that we have in our literature writings of such superlative excellence, so universally read and studied, and by the exercise of memory so incorporated into our own minds as the dramas of SHAKESPEARE. They keep alive the connection between the present and the remote past, and stay the hurrying process of change in certain respects in which change is undesirable. Language is an unstable thing, and, like everything dependent on usage, tends to constant variation; but this tendency has no advantage, save as it is demanded by the introduction of new ideas. There are critics who affirm that the English language reached its perfection of expressiveness and copiousness in the time of Queen ELIZABETH, and whoever reads the authors of that age will see little cause to wonder at this opinion. Let us congratulate ourselves that we have such an author as SHAKESPEARE, so admired, so loved, to protect our noble language against the capricious innovations of those who read only the authors of yesterday, and that, by dwelling upon what he wrote, the speech of the master minds of his age continues familiar to our ears. There is yet another advantage—that by tending to preserve the identity of language in regions remote from each other where English is spoken, it keeps alive the remembrance of kindred and brotherhood, and multiplies the pledges of amity and peace between the nations."

The Steam-ship Venezuela.

The steamer *Venezuela*, bound from Liverpool to the Barbados, which was encountered in distress by the *Camilla* on the 16th of March and relieved of her passengers, arrived at this port yesterday and thus put an end to the anxiety of interested parties for her fate. She was towed inside Sandy Hook by the tug *Louis*, and is anchored in the lower bay awaiting orders. Capt. CROWELL reports that he sailed from Liverpool on the 5th of March, bound to Barbados, Laguayra, Porto Cabello, Santa Martha, Carthagena and Colon. All went well until the morning of the 15th of March, when, in latitude 32° 20', longitude 42° 17' west, the rudder-head broke off, and the rudder-post broke just above the water-line, where it joined to the stern-post, leaving a large hole three feet long and six inches broad in the after compartment, which filled with water in a few minutes, destroying all the stores, or nearly so. On the 16th, the British steam-ship *Camilla* came up, and the passengers and mails were sent on to New-York by her. On the 19th the gale moderated, the water was all got out of the after compartment, and the hole in the stern stopped. Since then the vessel has been making all the distance to the westward, as the prevailing winds were from that point. The Captain made up his mind to try to go to Bermuda, but when he got 175 miles off that point he had fine weather, with north-west winds, and he then decided to try for New-York, where at last he got his ship safe.

News from Wrecked Vessels.

The wrecking steamer *Relief*, from the wrecks of the ships *Mercury* and *Crest of the Wave*, and schooner *Carrie E. Rich*, arrived here yesterday morning. Capt. WILSON reports that he left the wreck of the school-ship *Mercury* ashore ten miles south of Cape Henry on Thursday, 21st. They had succeeded in running anchors off from her and putting a steam-pump on board. She remained perfectly tight, and would be got off in a few days. The ship *Crest of the Wave*, ashore on Hog Island, had entirely gone to pieces, and nothing would be saved from her. The schooner *Carrie E. Rich*, from Cuba, had sunk in seven fathoms off Indian River. The wrecker had succeeded in saving a few hogsheads of molasses; the divers were still at work at her, and would probably succeed in saving more of her cargo, and her anchors, chains and rigging.

A Juvenile Thief.

CHARLES E. KILGORE, aged fifteen, and an errand-boy in the employ of NOAH H. WHITLOCK, freight agent for the New-Haven Railroad Company, at the depot corner of Franklin and Centre streets, was arrested yesterday for the larceny of $120 in fractional currency. The money was taken from the desk, and was subsequently found in possession of the prisoner, who freely admitted his guilt. The boy was also found in possession of a draft for $1,285, drawn by FIELD, LEITER & Co., of Chicago, in favor of FORSTMANN & Co., of this City, which had been taken from a letter delivered to Mr. WHITLOCK by the Post-office, through mistake, and subsequently missed. The Magistrate held the boy for trial, and when he was parted from his father to go down stairs, the spectators were much affected by the emotion of the grief-stricken parent.

Clionian Society of the College of the City of New-York.

The Clionian Society of the College of the City of New-York celebrated its nineteenth anniversary before a large audience at the Academy of Music last evening. Gen. WEBB, the President of the College, and the professors and tutors occupied the stage, together with Messrs. JAMES W. GERARD, Judge ALKER, Judge TAPPEN and E. B. WHEELER. The exercises consisted of an address by Mr. GRAHAM McADAM, the President of the Society, on its objects, and the advantages to be derived from it, and the following orations: "Riches vs. Poverty," by Mr. Chas. H. Nettleton; "The Architectural Future of America," by Mr. Jonas E. Whitbey; "The Unheralded," by Mr. Clarence M. Conant; "Morality Essential to Liberty," by [illegible]; [illegible]ics," by Mr. Alphonse H. Alker, Vice-President of the Society; "[illegible]," by Mr. J. J. Frank; "Then," by Mr. Fred. Lacy Underhill; "The Classics," by Mr. S. Livingston; and "Is the Union a Curse?" by Mr. D. D. Lloyd. A poem entitled "Yengurhama" was recited by Mr. Chas. Folen Lee. An orchestra, under the direction of THEODORE THOMAS, very agreeably filled the pauses between the several parts. The exercises were very creditable throughout, and the students were rewarded with applause and profusion of bouquets by the audience.

The Sheltering Arms Bazaar.

There was a slight falling off in the attendance at the Fair last evening, by which statement nothing more need be understood than that it was possible to move around. If there was a little cloud in the horizon when the Bazaar came into existence it has disappeared before the sunlight of success. Flowers, paintings, music, magic, and last to be mentioned, but first to be thought of, a host of handsome ladies, and what more could the most fastidious ask. By the way it may be well to mention that there is a letter at the Sheltering Arms Post-office for every reader of this paragraph, and each and all are invited to call at once. They never will get epistles from fairer hands or be waited on by handsomer post-mistresses.

The competition for the watch is still spirited. About 940 votes have been cast of which Dr. WASHBURNE has 254; Pope PIUS IX. 211; Dr. POTTER, 192; Dr. MONTGOMERY, 119; Dr. PETERS, 38, and the rest scattering. The real contest lies between the first two candidates. For the piano Mrs. Dr. POTTER leads the list, Mrs. Dr. WASHBURNE second, and Mrs. Dr. MONTGOMERY third. The net proceeds from the restaurant, so far, amount to $1,500. Yesterday's sales in all the departments, Mrs. SCHUYLER says, amount to $5,000. The sale of admission tickets figures up $679 for Saturday.

Monday afternoon Governor's Island Band will furnish the music and in the evening Lander's will interpret the following programme:

PART I.		
1. March	Arthalia	Mendelssohn
2. Romanza	L'Eclair	Halevy
3. Valse	Hydropathen	Gungl
4. Potpourri	Ernani	Verdi
5. Galop	Sataren	Zikoff
PART II.		
6. Overture	Norma	Bellini
7. Valse	Publicisten	Strauss
8. Selection	Puritani	Bellini
9. Galop	Ours	Lander
10. Polka	Freikugeln	Strauss

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The missionary party from this City, consisting of clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church, headed by Rev. Dr. TWING, safely reached Cheyenne, in their palace car, on Friday. They went on direct, and will stay over today at Salt Lake City, and leave to-morrow for San Francisco, taking with them Dr. TUTTLE, the Bishop of Utah.

MARY KELLY, aged eleven years, died yesterday at No. 507 Greenwich-street from the effects of burns. She fell asleep on Friday night in front of a range, and her dress caught fire, causing the injuries. An inquest will be held by Coroner SCHIRMER.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of FRANK HOFER, aged three and a half years, who was killed by a cross-town car on the 20th inst. The deceased was playing marbles in Avenue A and ran under the car. A verdict of death from tetanus, the result of injuries accidentally sustained, was rendered by the jury.

MICHAEL HALLEY, of No. 87 New Chambers-street, was assaulted early yesterday morning by JOSEPH HAYES, of No. 100 James-street, who struck him twice on the mouth and then robbed him of $16 in money, which he carried in his vest pocket. HAYES was arrested by Detective FINN, and Justice HOGAN held him for trial, sending the papers to the Grand Jury for immediate action.

Early yesterday morning Officer HICKEY, of the Sixth Ward, discovered a key in the padlock on the door of premises No. 272 Canal-street, occupied by PHILIP E. BOGERT. He made an investigation, and discovered JOHN J. UNDERWOOD concealed on a shelf, and also found a large quantity of gold pens and stationery goods, valued at $293, all packed up ready for removal. UNDERWOOD was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday afternoon, and remanded for trial.

A well-known pick-pocket, giving the name of JOHN WILSON, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of having, in concert with an unknown confederate, picked the pocket of Mrs. SALOME GROSS, residing at No. 234 William-street, of $13 in money, as she was passing through Vesey-street. The unknown man shoved the complainant's arm up, and at the same moment the prisoner inserted his hand into her dress pocket. The Magistrate held WILSON for trial in default of bail.

The following are the arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden during the past week: April 18, bark *D. H. Watjen*, 410; April 18, steamer *Union*, 527; April 19, steamer *Colorado*, 1,208; April 19, steamer *City of Manchester*, 812; April 19, steamer *City of Washington*, 1,124; April 19, steamer *France*, 1,239; April 20, steamer *Silesia*, 700; April 20, ship *Prince Albert*, 298; April 20, bark *Anton*, 151; April 22, steamer *Cambria*, 524; April 23, steamer *Iowa*, 549; April 23, steamer *England*, 632; Total, 8,174.

Officer JOSEPH CLAVEN, of the Third Precinct, was knocked down yesterday afternoon by a truck driven by ALEX. McALLISTER, when he sustained such severe injuries as to necessitate his removal to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN WILLIAMS and JOHN WILSON were brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, charged with breaking into the premises of THERESA BIANCKI, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-street, on Saturday morning, and stealing $580 in currency. The prisoners effected an entrance by breaking a window at the rear of the house, and then forced open a safe which contained the money. They were discovered leaving the premises by a police officer, and arrested. They were committed for trial.

The First Ward Wm. M. Tweed Club, a newly-organized political association, held a meeting at No. 101 Broad-street last evening, and passed resolutions approving Mr. TWEED's action in relation to the new City charter, pledging him support and denouncing the Democratic leaders of the Ward, who are opposed to the old Tammany organization. A Committee of three was also appointed to recommend to the Democratic General Committee the nomination of Mr. JAMES VINCENT for Assistant Alderman.

The Security Bank of the City of New-York, organized under the State law, commences business on the 2d of May. Its President, Mr. ORVIS, is well known as a fiscal agent of the Government in placing the earlier war loans, and as founder of the Ninth National Bank.

The offices of the New-York Life Insurance Company were, yesterday, removed from their old quarters, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, to the new building just completed, on the corner of Cedar-street and Broadway, where the business of the Company, on and after to-morrow, will be carried on.

A trunk containing $1,000 worth of human hair, the residue of the plunder stolen from the store of WM. HOGG, at No. 389 Broome-street, was delivered yesterday by an expressman to Capt. ED. WALSH, of the Fourteenth Ward Police. This was done to prevent the completion of a case against JOHN FOWLER, who is under arrest on suspicion of being concerned in the burglary, the trace to which was gained through the arrest of JAMES GARDNER, a counterfeiter, as mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. Justice HOGAN granted a temporary commitment for FOWLER to await further evidence.

The action for libel at the suit of SAUNDERS D. BRUCE, proprietor of the *Field and Farm*, against GEORGE WILKES, of the *Spirit of the Times*, which was to have been investigated at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, has been adjourned to the 3d of May, the parties not being prepared to proceed with the case yesterday.

The arrests made by the Police during the past week were as follows: Saturday, April 16, 242; Sunday, April 17, 163; Monday, April 18, 208; Tuesday, April 19, 218; Wednesday, April 20, 212; Thursday, April 21, 211; Friday, April 22, 192; being a total of 1,441, which is far beyond the average of many weeks past.

The records of vital statistics show the following figures for the past week: Deaths, 421; marriages, 170; births, 245; still-births, 42.

MORRIS S. HILL, formerly Cashier of the Farmers' and Drovers' National Bank of Somers, Westchester County, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury by Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, on a charge of having embezzled about $30,000 belonging to the funds of the bank.

JOSEPH MEIGS, steward on board the American packet-ship *Thomas Dunham*, gave testimony before Commissioner OSBORNE yesterday concerning the cruelty that was alleged to have been committed by Capt. JAMES C. YOUNG, during a recent voyage of the ship from Liverpool to this port. The witness deposed to having been beaten and to having been poorly fed on several occasions. The case was subsequently adjourned until to-morrow.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, before Justices LEDWITH, DOWLING and BIXBY, one MARGARET MYERS, once known as the handsomest girl in New-York, was found guilty of having stolen $24 from a German, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. Several less important sentences were imposed on prisoners, after which the Court adjourned until Monday next.

The Tenth Ward Tweed Association held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening at their head-quarters, No. 7 Orchard-street, and adopted resolutions commending the course of Hon. WM. M. TWEED and EDWARD J. SHANDLEY, and fully indorsing the expressions of the Thirteenth Ward demonstration on the 18th inst. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a grand mass-meeting to be held soon.

The ship-carpenters and caulkers met last night at the Seventh Ward Hotel. It was announced that the strike had not yet quite ended, and it was resolved to make arrangements for a mass-meeting, to advocate the claims of the men still on strike.

WILLIAM STARR, a shirt manufacturer, doing business at No. 18 Clinton-street, was committed for examination at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, by Justice SHANDLEY, on a charge of perjury preferred against him by IGNATZ ILLFOWSKY, of No. 338 West Thirty-fifth-street.

The trades' associations of this City constituting the German Working Men's Union propose to hold a working men's festival at Jones' Wood on the 23d of next month. On the evening previous they will have an entertainment at the Stadt Theater, consisting of addresses and vocal and instrumental music.

At the Annual Session of the R. H. Grand Lodge, A. O. of G. F., of the State of New-York, on Friday evening, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: M. H. Grand Master, Albert Williams; M. H. Deputy Grand Master, Martin Thiefeldt; M. H. Grand Chaplain, Herman Rugen; M. H. Grand Secretary, Herman Conrad; M. H. Grand Treasurer, Philip Ketterer; M. H. Grand Warden, Henry Krusse; M. H. Grand Junior Warden, Conrad Becker; M. H. Grand Tyler, Henry Abel; Junior Tyler, Gottlieb Wolfangel; National Grand Lodge Representatives, Philip Ketterer, Richard Flach.

The members of the New-York Stock Exchange have concluded not to pay $50,000 for the privilege of enjoying a charter granted by the New-York Legislature. They will proceed to transact their business as they have done heretofore, and as one of the members of the Exchange expressed himself, "wait for an honest Legislature to give them a charter."

A young woman giving her name as ELLEN QUINLAN, was brought before Judge MONELL, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and her discharge asked for from the House of the Good Shepherd. It appeared that she was found in an assignation house which had been recently "pulled" by the police, and on being arraigned before the magistrate was committed to the House of the Good Shepherd. No proper return having been made to the writ, she was discharged.

BROOKLYN.

At the meeting of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, last evening, the following delegates were appointed to attend the Judiciary Convention at Rochester: First District, Charles J. Lowrey; Second District, W. C. Dewitt; Third District, Winchester Britton; Fourth District, John H. Bergen; Fifth District, E. J. Cullen; Sixth District, John R. Ralfe; Seventh District, Henry J. Forker; Eighth District, Stephen J. Callahan; Ninth District, Henry C. Murphy. The primaries, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the local City Judgeships, were ordered to be held on the first Monday of May next.

The meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, a few weeks since, in commemoration of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, was as much a success financially as in any other respect. After paying all expenses incident to the affair, the Committee of Arrangements found that they had a surplus of $400 from the receipts of the evening. This amount they have generously donated as follows: To the Bridge-street A. M. E. Church, $50; to the Fleet-street A. M. E. Church, $50; to the Concord-street Baptist Church, $50; to the Siloam Presbyterian Church, (Prince-street,) $50; to the Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, $200. The gentlemen comprising the Committee of Arrangements are Messrs. P. W. Downing, Chairman; A. N. Freeman, T. Gould and George Drayton, who are deserving of all praise for the successful manner in which they conducted the proceedings of the affair.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The April term of the County Court and Court of General Sessions of Westchester County will begin at White Plains on Monday morning, before Hon. ROBERT COCHRAN, County Judge, and the Justices of Sessions.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County yesterday held a Convention at White Plains and elected Hon. H. D. ROBERTSON, of Bedford, Hon. HOWARD C. CADY, of Rye, and BENSON FERRIS, Jr., Esq., of Greenburg, delegates to the State Convention called to nominate candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals.

LONG ISLAND.

While THOMAS SMITH, the engineer of the ferry-boat *Ravenswood*, on the Thirty-fourth-street and Hunter's Point line, was rowing up the East River in a shell, on Friday afternoon, his boat collided with a scow and was overturned, and he was thrown into the water and drowned. SMITH had been in the employment of the Ferry Company for a number of years. He was unmarried, and about thirty years of age. The body was found yesterday afternoon.

WELLINGTON SCHUYLER, colored, having had some slight altercation with WM. PORTLAND, also colored, in a nursery near Flushing, attacked him with a huge butcher-knife in the barroom of Sommers' Hotel and repeatedly stabbed him in the face and shoulders, inflicting dangerous wounds. SCHUYLER was immediately arrested, and Justice QUARTERMAN being at hand, he was examined and bound over to await trial at the County Court. Yesterday he was removed to the County Jail, North Hempstead.

Trains on the Sag Harbor branch of the Long Island Railroad commenced running regularly from Bridghampton yesterday. This station is the last before reaching Sag Harbor, and is only a few miles from that place. The officers of the road promise to reach that place this week.

Gen. SIGEL spent Thursday with the Hon. E. A. LAWRENCE, at Bay Side. It is reported he has in view the purchasing of a place in that vicinity for a permanent location for himself and family.

The Suffolk County Spring Fair will be held at Riverhead, on or about June 25. A horticultural fair and strawberry festival are to be the attractions.

NEW-JERSEY.

About 8 o'clock on Friday evening it was discovered that the house of Ex-Chief of Police J. Z. MARINUS, No. 143 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, had been entered by thieves and $25 in cash stolen. The thieves had evidently been frightened off before finishing their work, as a large quantity of wearing apparel was found ready packed for removal.

The Committee appointed at the recent meeting of the citizens of Belleville to take charge of the steam-boat scheme, have purchased a boat called the *Rockaway*, which will commence running in the course of a few weeks. The boat can carry about 300 passengers.

A French woman, named CATHARINE GENREUX, residing at No. 25 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, as is supposed from the effects of the essence of mandrake roots, taken by her as a medicine.

The hotel of Mr. JOHN ACKERMAN, at Englewood, was broken open on Tuesday night, and robbed of $100 in money, a silver watch, a number of valuable coins, and some other property, by two men, one of whom—THOMAS RILEY—was soon afterward arrested. Last evening his alleged accomplice, OLIVER FRENCH, was arrested at 11 o'clock by Detectives CARROLL and STRATFORD, and will be taken for trial to Hackensack.

The funeral of Mr. JOHN C. BALDWIN, who gave $80,000 to the Woman's Hospital of New-York, took place yesterday from the residence of Mrs. CATLIN, in High-street, Orange.

The citizens of Cranford, N. J., met on Monday evening last, for the first time, in their new and spacious school house, and voted to raise $3,250 for school purposes, and to maintain a free school during the year.

The Mayor of Paterson, in his annual message, states the whole amount of taxes levied upon that city for 1869 was $351,982 80, of which $320,000 was actually paid into the treasury. The message suggests that German should be taught in the public schools, and that land should be purchased for a public park.

As was expected, strong opposition to the proposed appropriation of $10,000 of the public funds for the building of St. Michael's Hospital, in Newark, is daily manifesting itself. At a meeting of the clergymen of the city, held on Friday, a strong determination to oppose the appropriation was exhibited.

The track of the Newark and Elizabeth horse railroad has been lain as far as the Newark and New-York Railroad crossing. The extension to Clinton-street will be completed by the 1st of May. The cost from Waverly to Centre-street is estimated at $10,000 per mile.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Indiana is to hold a Methodist Convention in August.

The Pittsburg *Advocate* estimates that lay delegation will be carried with a surplus of 120 votes.

Montpelier, Vt., is to have a new Methodist Church.

The churchmen of Pennsylvania wish for a division of the diocese.

Rev. J. S. BARNES has resigned as assistant minister of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, and has accepted the rectorship of the Church of the Good Shepherd at Rochester.

Mr. J. G. PIERSON, a recent graduate of Yale, has been ordained as a missionary to China.

A monthly religious paper, called the *Missionary Churchman*, has been started at Leavenworth, Kansas.

A French Bishop, in a sermon, recently ministered a philippic to crinoline wearers. "Let women beware," said he, "while putting on their profuse and expensive attire, how narrow are the gates of Paradise."

Rev. S. H. HAYES, of Weymouth, asks a dismissal that the two Congregational Churches of that place, for thirty years separated, may unite.

Bishops COBB and HUNTINGTON have addressed a circular to churchmen, praying for their assistance toward raising $[illegible] for Hobart College.

The *Church Weekly* says: "This Lent has been characterized by unusual charity and devotion. From all that can be gathered it has put all former Lenten seasons to the blush."

Christ Church, of this City, is to have a surpliced choir after the first of May.

The Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society will need $74,000 this month to close up the year without debt.

The Frankford (Philadelphia) Presbyterian Church will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary on the 4th of May.

As a part of the centennary offering the Universalists of Ohio have raised $[illegible] for establishing an academy at Akron.

A school for the education of colored ministers is to be established at Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. OSGOOD, late of the Unitarian Church, has applied for admission as a candidate for holy orders in the Episcopal Church.

The Free Methodist Church, organized in 1860, has now 109 preachers and about 6,000 members.

President McCOSH is lecturing before the students of the Boston Theological Seminary on the "Relation of Science to Religion."

The Chicago Theological Seminary is burdened with a debt of $60,000. At a recent meeting $27,500 were subscribed.

The Tenth (Presbyterian) Church of Philadelphia have elected Rev. F. HUNT, of Princeton, assistant to the Pastor, Rev. H. A. BOARDMAN.

The publication of the *Observer*, the organ of the Cumberland Presbyterians on the Pacific coast, has been suspended.

Rev. W. H. SUMMER, assistant to Dr. WASHBURNE, will probably be the new Professor of Hebrew in the Union Theological Seminary.

Rev. JACOB IDE, D. D., is the oldest Congregational pastor in Massachusetts, having occupied his pastorate fifty-six years.

The Springfield-street Presbyterian Church has not extended a call to Rev. Dr. DURYEA, of Brooklyn, nor has it even thought of doing so.

In 1869, the receipts of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church were $618,227, being the largest contribution ever made in one year to any religious or benevolent society in the country.

The *Gospel Messenger* says: "One of the heaviest indictments we have ever seen against the ritualism of choral service is the fact recently discovered by an English clergyman, that the organ-blower has no chance to kneel down during the prayers!"

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, meets in Memphis, Tenn., on May 4.

Out of forty-eight Methodist circuits and stations in Oregon, thirty-three are supplied with parsonages.

An extensive revival is in progress in Milwaukee.

P. SMITH, D. D., Senior Bishop of the Methodist Church in Canada, has lately died at the age of seventy-four, having been a minister fifty-one years.

The London Missionary Society makes an appeal for funds to send out to Madagascar twelve additional ordained missionaries, two medical missionaries and two schoolmasters.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Commander Theodore P. Green has been detached from the command of the Pensacola Navy-yard on June 1, and placed on waiting orders. Lieut.-Com. Montgomery Lecord has been detached from the command of the *Saginaw*, and placed on waiting orders. Lieut.-Com. Sam. D. Green, detached from the *Saranac*, has been ordered to command the *Saginaw*. Surgeon Adrian Hudson, from the Naval Station, Mound City, has been ordered to the receiving-ship *Savannah*. Surgeon S. D. Kennedy, from special duty at New-York, has been placed on waiting orders. Surgeon E. M. Stein, from the Marine Rendezvous at Washington, has been ordered to Mound City. Commodore Edward Middleton has been ordered to command the Naval Station at Pensacola on the 1st of June. Surgeon W. W. Vanreypen has been ordered to special duty at New-York.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 23—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Clearing	41
Portland	N. W.	Clear	50
Boston	S. W.	Clear	60
New-York	S. S. W.	Cloudy	57
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	54
Wilmington, Del.	N.	Clear	56
Washington	N. W.	Clear	52
Fortress Monroe	S.	Clear	54
Richmond	S.	Clear	58
Charleston	S.	Clear	66
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	62
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	66
Oswego	S.	Clear	—
Buffalo	S. E.	Clear	65
Pittsburg	—	Clear	50
Chicago	N.	Clear	56
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	72
Mobile	N.	Clear	69
New-Orleans	E.	Clear	62
Key West	E.	Clear	75
Havana	N. E.	Clear	76

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 22.—*In steam-ship Merrimac, for Rio Janeiro.*—A. W. MacLachlan, T. Milke, Rev. Crispin Field, Sister Marie des Martyrs, Sister Marie de Merci, Sister Marie de St. Ubald, Benjamin Hunter, Dr. J. Bobell, Mrs. Robt. Duncan, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Needham, Miss Needham, Edmund Lee, C. T. Storey, Jr., C. E. Evans, Dr. J. T. Vegas and wife, Leon Crombac, P. A. Hairston and lady, D. D. Fullilove, Henderson Ridgeley, Wm. P. Hutchings, F. H. Bowman, Theo. Borrott, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Warner, N. H. Stockwell, Francis M. Burgos, Susan M. Burgos, Pay-master S. T. Brown, Leopold Hoyer, O. Whitaker and lady, L. T. Demarest, wife and 2 children, J. H. Averyt, wife and 6 children, Andre S. de Domingo, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gill, M. Wessel, Miss Spore, Capt. W. H. Church, Judge O'Sullivan, L. D. Pariena de Aranjo, T. Morss, M. Bailey and son, W. Cobb, G. Carroll, C. D. Morrison, G. W. Keene, M. Carson, Capt. O. S. Robinson, A. Van Praag, G. T. Lynch.

APRIL 23.—*In steam-ship City of Washington, for Liverpool.*—Miss Isabella Warburton, Miss Caroline Warburton, Mrs. Agnes Thompson, Mrs. Leonard, Mr. Crawley, Dr. H. W. Warburton, F. C. Frank, Nicholas Claney, James Hancock, John Williamson, Gen. C. S. Stone, Hartwell W. Freeman, Gen. T. G. Rheet, Col. W. S. Jenifer, John Drew, G. W. Hutchinson, D. C. Docosta, David Wormald, Duncan M. Wilson, Capt. Rawlenson, Gen. A. W. Reynolds, Col. F. A. Reynolds, Col. W. W. Dunlop, Major E. Pary, Col. W. H. Ward, Capt. James M. Mosgan, Major W. P. A. Campbell, A. J. Appleton, Miss Bella Appleton, Miss Grace Mills, Lawrence Gill.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Mr. Wahler, lady and 2 children, Mrs. E. Brooks, R. Simons, J. N. Sheppard, W. R. Gribbin, J. W. Gribbin, J. F. Nelson, A. Day, Thos. Robinson, Hon. T. C. Churchill and family of 4, Miss Burdett, Mr. Burdett, A. Mitchell, Wm. Wellett, S. H. Johnson, Mrs. N. M. Folsom, Miss Emma Folsom, Miss Mary Folsom, Miss Ruth Folsom, Jas. Blanchard, T. E. Edmunds, U. S. N., Capt. Clifford, John Sennett, Mr. and Miss Dabrell.

APRIL 23.—*In steam-ship India, for Liverpool.*—Miss C. Robertson, Mrs. A. Goodwillie, Lachlan F. McLarem, James Fraser, Janet Carnochan, T. W. Hougue, J. Brown, S. Killough, J. F. Rogers, Mary Coffin, Mrs. H. J. Johnson, Mr. Blackburn, J. G. Shewell, J. L. Cunningham, R. Reed, Henry Wixel, Louisa and Marie Saumeur, and others in the steerage.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—W. B. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Sanford, Dr. Wm. B. Pierson, D. McCorkingdale, Thomas Green, D. Powell, W. W. Waller, Robert Barclay, B. S. Farnesworth, A. K. Philips, J. E. Dye, Mrs. T. F. Wesson, Mrs. E. Stafford, T. H. Collins, C. R. Collins.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship George Washington, from New-Orleans.—Mr. and Mrs. De Ruyter, Mrs. D. De Ruyter, Mrs. C. W. Friedlander, Mr. C. Shole, lady and child, Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal and child, E. Galpin, S. W. Stanson, G. F. Hanly, D. Lieber, Wm. Albing, H. S. Marts, Earl Smith.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 08 | Sun sets..... 6 48 | Moon rises. 2 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 17 | Gov. Island. 4 06 | Hell Gate.. 5 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 23.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Venezuelan, (Br.,) Crowell, from Liverpool for Barbados, with rudder and post carried away, &c., (as before reported by steam-ship Camilla at this port March 30.) Was towed inside Sandy Hook by the steam-tug Louis, and is now anchored in the Lower Bay, awaiting orders.

Steam-ship Washington, Gager, New-Orleans 17th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.; 20th inst., off Carysfort light, spoke bark Annie H. Kimball, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, 47 ds. out; 22d, lat. 36 30, lon. 74 10, spoke brig Lydia H. Cole, from St. Jago for New-York.

Bark J. E. Holbrook, Leavitt, Caibarien 7 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Fanny Lincoln, for Baltimore; brig Iris, for New-York; schr. J. F. Ferris, for do. Left brig Valera, for New-York in 3 ds. Had fine weather.

Bark Pauline, (of Nassau,) Shields, Zaza 24 ds., with sugar to Francke & Fischer. Had fine weather from Tortugas.

Brig Alpha, (Br.,) Westhaven, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to Mason, Preant & Co. Had strong N. W. winds from Bermuda to Hatteras. Sld. for New-York, via Mayaguez, brig Carrie E. Pickering, Torrey March 31; for do., via Guanica, brig Roseway, (Br.,) Bartling April 3; for do., schr. Riverside, (Br.,) April 7; for Boston, schr. Guiding Star, Gray, March 31; for do., schr. Trade Wind, Hoffman, April 1.

Brig Rush, Wilkins, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Simon De Visser, vessel to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 18th at 5 P. M. Carysfort reef light bearing S. W. distant 20 miles, fell in with steam-ship Cleopatra and took her in tow and towed her until Savannah light bore N. W. by N., distant 180 miles, a distance of 200 miles, and was then obliged to let her go on account of a W. gale prevailing with high sea; 21st, 60 miles S. of Delaware, spoke schr. Nellie Bowers, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, 9 ds. out. Sld in co. with brig Delmont Locke, for New-York.

Brig Fanny, (of Swansea,) Marshall, Leghorn 93 ds., and Gibraltar [illegible] ds., with marble and rags to Geo. F. [illegible]. Had strong S. W. winds first part, and fine weather the entire passage.

[illegible] broken and mizzen-sail badly [illegible].

Schr. Gilman D. King, (of New-Bedford,) [illegible], Guanaco, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to E. H. Bessere—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. [illegible] brig Roseway, to sail 15th. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras; had moderate weather.

Schr. Keret Crocker, St. Marc, Capt. Haytien, with coffee, cotton, &c., to H. Becker; vessel to Talbot & Co.; 21st, off Cape May, spoke schr. Bird, from Cardenas to New-York; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. F. St. Clair, Edwards, Ireland, Cardenas [illegible] ds., with sugar to master; had light winds all the passage.

Schr. Wm. H. Kinsel, [illegible] sugar to Van Brunt & Slaght. Had fine weather the passage. Sld. in co. with schr. [illegible], for Philadelphia.

Schr. Edward Lee, (of Newburyport,) Dixon, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had moderate weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. M. M. Pote, (of Boston,) ——, Caibarien 9 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell & Son—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Lord of the Isles, (of Shelburne,) Peterson, Gonaives 16 ds., with logwood, coffee, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Anna L. Prince, Terry, Virginia: 17th, 5 miles N. E. of Hog Island, saw a vessel on her beams ends, evidently a bark.

Schr. Sylvan, (of Stockton,) Young, Salines, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Sharrett, Richmond, Va., 48 hours, with mdse. to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Annie Borland, Morea, Savannah 6 ds., for New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. J. Holmes, Ward, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to master.

Schr. Eclipse, Thompson, Charleston 8 ds., with lumber; is bound to New-Haven.

Schr. M. L. Wedmore, Terry, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Jas. Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Louisita, Underhill, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Had fine weather.

Schr. D. W. Vaughn, Parsons, York River, Va., with railroad ties to T. G. Bentley & Sons.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Tribble, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Wm. Donnelly, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Derby.

Schr. Patrel, McCulloch, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. Hattie Collins, Hill, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Edw. Everett, Doret, Elizabethport, for Nyack.

Schr. John Warren, McGar, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ben. Strong, Brown, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. E. Washburn, Ward, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Annie Magee, Young, Plymouth, N. C., 7 ds., with lumber for New-Haven.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Atwood, Virginia, for Glenwood.

Schr. Helen P. Jones, Baltimore, for Lynn.

Schr. R. C. Burbank, Holsman, Chincoteague.

Schr. David Daremus, Cornell, Cherrystone, Va.

Schr. Panthia, Hill, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hase, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point.

Schr. Jno. W. Bell, Hawkins, Taunton.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. S. W. Thompson, Hull, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Selsey, Nickerson, New-Haven.

Schr. George & Edgar, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. John Paynter, Kelly, Norwalk.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Norwalk.

Schr. Geo. P. Taylor, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. Barbara, Hedden, Virginia.

Schr. Giraffe, Baker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Niantic, Green, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Native, Meady, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Malsbury, Norfolk, Va.

Schr. G. T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. J. C. Grate, Leek, Norfolk, Va.

Schr. E. R. Bennett, Franklin, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Jane, Leak, Virginia.

Schr. Tunis, De Pew, Chittenden, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Union, for Bremen; City of Washington and France, for Liverpool; India, for Glasgow; Palmyra, for London; Merrimack, for Rio Janeiro, &c.; Rapidan, for Havana; Gen. Meade and Cortes, for New-Orleans; Ariadne, for Galveston, via Key West; Mercedita, for Fernandina; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Louisa Moore, for Newbern, N. C.; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; ship N. Boynton, for Bremen.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 23.—Arr. steamer Etna, Liverpool; barks Polly Lewis, Singapore; Concurrentia, Cadiz; A. C. Small and Clotilde, Cienfuegos; brigs Mary Gibbs, Marseilles; Java, San Domingo; Matrona, Azua; Selma, Matanzas; schr. W. R. Bebee, Matanzas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23.—Arr. schr. J. M. Fitzpatrick, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steam-ship Manhattan, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore; schrs. E. H. Naylor, for Wilmington, Del.; L. Sturdevant, for Philadelphia; Central America, for North Weymouth, Mass.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 23.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brigs Wheeler and Omer, from West Indies.

Passed out—Ship Beacon Light, for Montreal; bark Parthian, for Charleston; schr. W. K. Chapman, for Dorchester.

Passed up for Richmond—Brig Romance, from Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, April 21, A. M.—Arr. brigs Kildare, (Br.,) Cadiz 54 ds., for Gloucester; Charlena, Sagua, via Nassau 14 ds., for Portland.

Sld. schrs. Glenwood, Hannah D., and H. G. Bird.

P. M.—Arr. brig H. Havelock, (Br.,) New-London, for Windsor, N. S.; schrs. Cyrus Fossett, Satilla River 9 ds., for Boston; R. C. Thomas, Baltimore, for do.; Lucy M. Collins, Jacksonville 8 ds., for do.; Ann, Newburg, for do.; Clara Rankin, Rappahannock River, for do.; Francis Hatch, Richmond, Va., for do.; M. B. Mahoney, Philadelphia, for do.; James Barrett, Rondout, for do.; War Steed, do., for Lynn.

Passed by—Schr. S. A. Boice, Boston, for Baltimore.

22d, A. M.—Arr. brig Manzoni; schrs. Maggie Vandusen, Philadelphia, for Hingham; Veto, New-York, for Portland.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Sld. barks Agnes, for Liverpool, with 23,000 sacks of wheat; Jewess, for Acapulco.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 23.—Cld. schrs. B. H. Jones, for Brunswick; Anna Barton, for Baltimore; J. S. Bromhall, for Philadelphia; steam-ships Montgomery and San Salvador, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, April 23.—Sld. steamer Lucille, for Baltimore.

Notice to Mariners.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—COAST OF MAINE.

Fog Signal near Manheigan Light Station.

A fog-trumpet has been established on Mananas Island, distant in a westerly direction half a mile from the Manheigan Light-house, Manheigan Island, coast of Maine, and about 200 feet in a north-easterly direction from the old fog-bell station. Mananas Island is separated from Manheigan by a strait of about one-eighth of a mile wide.

The building is one story, of wood, 12' by 20', on the ground, painted white, with two windows and one door. The trumpet extends through the roof of the building with its mouth fronting to the westward.

The blasts are of 8 seconds duration, at intervals of 48 seconds.

This fog-signal is a substitute for the bell formerly sounded in foggy weather at this place.

By order of the Light-house Board,

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Light-house Board, Washington, D. C., April 12, 1870.

Miscellaneous.

Anchored in Quarantine, outward bound—Barks Abraham Shalle, for Sodetelje; Ploen, for Nantes; Freundschaft, for Stettin; brig Thos. Turull, for Mayaguez; Taylor and Mathis, for Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Ida L. Ray—Brig, from Matanzas for Portland, 14 ds. out, April 21, 50 miles S. E. of Barnegat.

Foreign Ports.

At Gonaives, April 6, schr. Ella Brown, (of East Machias,) in 2 ds. for Inagua to load for Boston.

At Baracoa April 14, schrs. Clara Montgomery, Commerce, and Hattie Brown.

At Baracoa, April 16, schr. Montgomery, to sail 22d.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

GLASGOW, April 23.—The steam-ship Columbia, from New-York for this port, was signalled off Moville today, all well.

LIVERPOOL.—Arr. 19th inst., steamer Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, New-York April 7.

Marine Disaster.

CADIZ, April 23.—The bark Anita Tagliava, Capt. Costogliole, which sailed from New-York on the 10th of March for Constantinople, has put into Gibraltar. She experienced a heavy gale, and had sails and bulwarks carried away and lost part of her cargo.

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